THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 314.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1851. PRICE 6d.

ECCLESIASTICAL LECTURES,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

IT is respectfully announced, that the following COURSE of FIVE LECTURES will be delivered in the BRITISH SCHOOL-ROOMS, Denmark-terrace, Park-road, Islington.

Lecture 1st.—THURSDAY Evening, November 27th, by the Rev. WILLIAM FORSTER, of Kentish Town. Subject,—"CONSTANTINE; or, State-Churchism in the Bud."

Lecture 2nd.—THURSDAY Evening, December 4th, by the Rev. R. S. BAYLEY, of Poplar. Subject,—"HILDEBRANDE; or, the State under the Heel of the Church."

Lecture 3rd.—THURSDAY Evening, December 11th, by the Rev. JOHN BURNET, of Camberwell. Subject,—"HENRY the EIGHTH; or, Kingly Defenders of the Faith."

Lecture 4th.—THURSDAY Evening, December 18th, by EDWARD MIALL, Esq. Subject,—"ELIZABETH, 'that bright Occidental Star' of the English Church."

Lecture 5th.—TUESDAY Evening, December 23rd, by the Rev. G. B. THOMAS, of Islington Green. Subject,—"ARCHBISHOP LAUD; or, Priestism Rampant."

Doors to be opened at half-past Seven, Lectures to commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets for the Course, ONE SHILLING each, may be had of J. K. Starling, Book-seller, Upper-street; C. H. Elt, Bookseller, High-street; J. Whittome, jun., Book-seller, Liverpool-road; J. Symonds, Ironmonger, Goswell-road; F. Hudson, Oilman, &c., Brunswick-parade; C. West, Currier, Pleasant-row, Holloway-road; and at the Offices of the Anti-state-church Association, 41, Ludgate-hill.

JOHN TEMPLETON, } Hon. Secs.
HERBERT S. SKEATS, }

*** The arrangements will be such as to secure the comfort of the audience.—Omnibuses from all parts of Town within five minutes' walk.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

PREPARATIONS are now making to establish an Educational Institution for Young Men, from fourteen years of age upwards, and providing ample and efficient means of intellectual culture, in connexion with the opportunity of acquiring practical knowledge of several of the best adapted scientific, artistic, and mechanical professional occupations.

A chief aim being to secure the support of the institution upon a basis independent of any public aid, except such as may be afforded when required upon a commercial principle, and, at the same time, to render it accessible to classes of persons whose pecuniary means may be very limited, it will, as much as possible, be provided that the labour of the students in the pursuits selected by them shall be made applicable to defraying their own expenses.

The attempt in this country to initiate an institution such as proposed, it is felt can only properly be deemed experimental, and it is desired to receive the assistance, whether of counsel, information, or otherwise, of all who may be interested by this announcement. In the first instance, the responsibility will be that of a private undertaking, but aiming at great public utility, observation will be courted, and endeavours made to conciliate that confidence which will secure to it the means of development and extension into an institution of strictly public character.

The locality, as yet undetermined, to be within a few miles of London, and the designation the "MILTON INSTITUTION." Communications from young men, or their friends, who may desire further information respecting the conditions of admission, to be addressed, for the present, to Mr. JOHN JENNINGS, No. 10, Albert-terrace, Stoke Newington.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

SERIES of Instructions and Materials for the Study of these Languages, to be edited by Professors of the Milton Institution, are preparing for publication.

Either Series, the "French Student," or the "German Student," will be supplied weekly by post-free, upon pre-payment of 4s. 4d. for three months—the plan to allow of explanatory correspondence. It is desirable that those parties who may think of availing themselves of the course of studies proposed should immediately communicate with Mr. JENNINGS, No. 10. Albert-terrace, Stoke Newington.

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WANTED, a HOUSE, containing not less than Twelve Rooms, suitable for an educational establishment, and having attached from one to six acres of land. It must be near a railway station, from three to twenty miles from town, in a high and healthy situation, on a dry and light soil, and have good water.

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CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE NEXT SESSION of the TRAINING INSTITUTION of the Congregational Board of Education commences on the 1st of January, 1852, when there will be Vacancies for Male Pupils. The term of Training is not less than Twelve months.

Young persons between the ages of 18 and 30 years, of decided piety, desirous of devoting themselves to the work of Voluntary Education in schools connected with the Board, and wishing to become Candidates, should make early application, personally or by letter, to

November 3, 1851. WILLIAM RUTT, Secretary.

*** The Course of Instruction adopted in the Training Institution is given in the First Number of the "Educator," a Quarterly Journal, published by John Snow, price 3d.

A Young Man, who is Pastor of a Church of Particular Baptists, is desirous of taking the charge of an Open Communion Church. Testimonials of moral character and ministerial qualifications will be given, on application being made, in confidence, to P. D. E., Post-office, Swansea, Glamorgan.

P.S.—No letters will be responded to after the 20th of January next.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.

Instituted in 1758, for children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the kingdom.

THE GOVERNORS of this CORPORATION are respectfully informed that a General Court will be holden at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on FRIDAY, November 28th, 1851, to receive the Half-yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the state of the Charity; to appoint Auditors for the year ensuing; and for the ELECTION of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School, viz., SEVENTEEN BOYS and EIGHT GIRLS.

The Chair will be taken by the President at Eleven o'clock precisely, and the Ballot close at Three.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Sec.

The Board have much satisfaction in being able to make arrangements for the admission of 25 instead of 20 children as originally proposed for election, and confidently anticipate being able to increase the number of children in the School to 250 in the course of the next year. Past experience encourages the Board to expect continued and enlarged support in order to meet the increased expenditure of the Establishment. Contributions will be thankfully received at the offices of the Charity, 32, Ludgate-hill, where polling papers can be obtained.

TONIC SOLFA METHOD OF SINGING.

A LECTURE on Congregational Psalmody, in connexion with this method of Teaching to Sing, will be delivered, by the Rev. JOHN CURWEN, in MAIZE-HILL CHAPEL (Rev. H. B. Jeulah's), GREENWICH, on the Evening of TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at SEVEN o'clock. The audience will be requested to illustrate the Lecture, by Singing several Exercises and Tunes. The cheapest popular exposition of this method is appended to the "Sol-fa Woman's Part of the People's Service of Song," price 6d., Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

SINGING FOR SCHOOLS AND CONGREGATIONS.

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, a LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. J. CURWEN on the TONIC SOLFA METHOD of TEACHING to SING, in its ADAPTATION to CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP, in ISLINGTON-GREEN CHAPEL. To commence at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening. At the close of the Lecture inquiry and discussion will be invited. Admission Free.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,
In connexion with the London Missionary Society.

THE REV. T. BINNEY will Preach a SERMON to YOUNG MEN, on THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20th, at the POULTRY CHAPEL. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE SECOND of a COURSE of LECTURES, under the auspices of the above Society, will be delivered at the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on WEDNESDAY Evening, November 26th, 1851, by Rev. JOHN BURNET.

SUBJECT:—"Objections against the Peace Movement examined and refuted."

To commence at Seven o'clock precisely.—Admission free.

THE REV. G. R. MIALL, of Ullesthorpe Leicestershire, is desirous of receiving into his family two or three additional pupils to educate with his son. Strict attention is paid to moral and religious, as well as mental training. Terms, 40 guineas per annum. References can be given if required. Ullesthorpe is a healthy rural village, 13 miles from Leicester, and is a station on the Midland Railway.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL.

SPECIAL ADDRESS.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS was instituted in the year 1844. It was founded on liberal and not exclusive principles, for the purpose of relieving fatherless children under eight years of age, without respect to sex, place, or party. The only qualification is, that the child must be destitute, and above the condition of the mere pauper.

In the short space of seven years the Board have received on the foundation one hundred and sixty-eight children, and they have now under their care ninety-nine; but the numbers earnestly craving admission have been fourfold greater than those actually received to the benefits of the charity.

A house was engaged for the use of the infant family in the inviting locality of Stamford Hill. This, however, was soon filled; and the Committee were under the necessity of engaging another roomy dwelling, as a nursery for the younger children. Both these habitations are now full; and the larger of the two passed into other hands at March last. It has become, therefore, an anxious and urgent question with the Committee, what course they should take on the occasion. They have always felt that they needed many arrangements for the comfort, if not for the welfare, of such a family, which temporary dwellings could not supply. Since they have had two houses, the difficulties and the expenses have necessarily increased. They are now at a rental of £220 per annum; and they could not be justified in making any improvements and enlargements on property, in which they have no permanent interest. All their arrangements, in fact, are temporary, inconvenient, and expensive; but they have existed long enough to know, that a permanent provision is required for their object; and that it ought to be so made as to secure *economy* and *efficiency* in the future working of the charity.

These several considerations have led the Committee to one conclusion—that it is expedient and necessary to erect a suitable habitation for their fatherless family at as early a period as possible.

In fulfilling such intention, a Building Fund was opened at the Dinner, in 1850, under the auspices of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and with the unanimous approval of the company present. The Board propose,

1. To erect a suitable Asylum, for the accommodation of not less than Two Hundred Orphans, sufficiently near to London for convenience, and yet so distant as to secure the best air and ventilation.

2. They propose to move to this important object, with the strictest regard to economy.

3. They propose not to take any direct steps towards its execution, till one-half the estimated cost is realized.

4. They desire to make it in every sense a model institution, for the care and education of infant life; and where, possibly, many may be prepared efficiently as the teachers of others.

The object may be promoted,

1. By ordinary subscription, which will give the same privileges as contributions to the current fund.

2. Persons promising to answer for 50 or 100 guineas, may pay the same by instalments, or on the day of laying the first stone.

3. Persons paying Two Hundred Guineas may secure a presentation to one bed for life; and if Five Hundred Guineas, a presentation in perpetuity.

4. Persons obtaining, in small sums, Five Guineas, or upwards, in favour of the object, not otherwise to be recorded, will be entitled to a Life-vote on every Five Guineas so contributed.

5. Persons already subscribers, by doubling their subscriptions for the next five years, may greatly assist the object and encourage the Board in its prosecution.

6. It were a happy occurrence if Divine Providence should dispose some noble heart to do more than they dare suggest. Can the benevolent have a more worthy object before them, than to secure a lasting home for the destitute orphan? If it is good to bless the widow and the fatherless, is it not both wise and good to do it in perpetuity—that though our life pass away, our deed may live on for ages to come?

It is readily admitted, that the object before them is considerable; and that it can only be secured by liberal and earnest effort. But the case is so plain, and the claim so palpable, that the Board look to the issue with confidence. Their object is not sectarian, not local, not doubtful. It is not sectarian, for it receives all without constraining the conscience of any; it is not local, for it is for the nation, for the world, for as many, without distinction of place, as seek its aid; and it is not doubtful, for whatever doubt may settle on other charitable efforts, all must allow that it is the plain duty of social life, and the highest expression of religion itself, to visit and relieve the widow and the fatherless, in their deep and bitter affliction.

The subject, perhaps, admits of only one other remark, and that is, that it is necessary. True, much has been done for the Orphan; but not for the Infant Orphan. Till lately nothing was done. Apart from this effort, there is still but one Institution for his relief. It has advanced prosperously; but unhappily it has adopted an exclusive and sectarian character. Were it not so, there would still be an urgent demand for extended help. It has been ascertained that of the class of Orphans needing assistance, the majority are under seven years of age; and all must allow that the Infant Orphan has not the less but the greater claim on public sympathy and beneficence.

Every suggestion of mercy seems to unite in pleading with the kind heart, and the enlightened mind, on behalf of charity so directed. What is it in affliction that arises instinctively on our compassion? Is it weakness? What so weak as an infant? Is it innocence? What so innocent as a babe in its tears? Is it destitution? What so destitute and forlorn as an infant bereft of its parent—while yet unconscious of its loss—on whose lips the word "father" shall never dwell? Because they are so young, we shall pity them—because they are so innocent, we shall love them—because they are so utterly helpless, we shall make haste to help them. And, if a higher and holier motive should sustain us in this labour of love, our service will be done, not merely to them, but to Him who hath said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

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All communications, Subscriptions, and Post-office orders, to be addressed to Mr. JOHN CUZNER, the Sub-Secretary, at the Office. Attendance daily from Ten till Four.

Office, 32, Poultry.

TO THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST JESUS.

WHAT is the cause of the Sectarianism of the Christian Church?

Is it not, that all have departed from the apostolic standard, and thereby set at nought the sovereignty of Jehovah, and impugned the wisdom of the Most High, as revealed in His Word?—2 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Of what use is a Divine Revelation if it may be departed from, either in doctrine or practice, at the will of men? How unlike that of the Bereans of old is such conduct! Is it to be wondered at, that the churches now meet not with the like approbation of the Spirit of the Lord, but are left so much to their own inventions!—Psalm xcix.

A few disciples of Jesus, being convinced of the universal departure of the churches from the simplicity of the Gospel, having met together for some time, in dependence upon the Lord, and in accordance with His Word, are desirous of ascertaining if any immersed believers are willing to unite with them in more publicly asserting the honour of the Lord, through the fellowship of a church.

Communications may be addressed to H. C., 81, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

BOARDING HOUSE.

13, Pancras-lane (one door from Queen-street), Cheapside.

MRS. MILES respectfully informs her friends that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of Commercial Gentlemen and Visitors, and hopes that the arrangements made for their comfort will ensure a continuance of their favours.

The house is quiet and airy, situated half-way between Bow Church and the Mansion-house, and within a minute's walk of the stands for omnibuses to the Railway Stations and all parts of the Metropolis.

TERMS—Bed & Breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day.

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SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size	5 10 0	2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

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Advances made with personal security on life policies effected in this office, and the full value given for the surrender of same. No charge for policy stamps or assignments. The fee of the medical adviser to the life proposed for assurance paid by the Society, whether the case be accepted or not, and all communications regarded as strictly confidential.

Assurances effected daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the provincial agencies.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal for life, honesty guarantee, and loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's office, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

☞ LOANS GRANTED TO THE MEMBERS ON PERSONAL SECURITY.

Aug. 29th, 1851. (By order), H. C. EIFFE, Secretary.

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Excess of First 46 Weeks of 1851, over First 46 Weeks of 1850.	127	£46,258	220	£82,722

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

MORE BISHOPS—BUT OF A NEW SORT.

MORE bishops! Lord John Russell, not having business enough on hand—apprehensive of a dull session—foreseeing that the Reform Bill of 1852 will slip through Parliament easily as any turnpike act—scenting no events of moment in the approximate future of Europe—content to leave the colonies to Earl Grey, and the income-tax to Sir Charles Wood—sighing that Protection defunct leaves no Disraeli to be encountered—above all, complacent at the success of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, so completely a *fait accompli* that people disobey it in sheer forgetfulness; and sated with secular statesmanship—is dissipating the *ennui* of the recess by elaborating schemes of episcopal extension. He has under consideration "a large increase in the number of bishops." So say the daily newspapers—on good authority, of course.

More bishops! Mercy on us! We have already more than thrice as many as in the weird crew sang to the seething chaos—

"Double, double, toil, and trouble,
Fire, burn, and cauldron bubble"—

but the flame is not high enough, nor the hurly burly wild enough, for our Hecate. Gorham cases and diocesan synods—Exeter excommunicating Canterbury, and Canterbury fraternizing with Geneva—Oxford insisting on the authority of the Church, and Manchester enjoining the exercise of private judgment—in all this there is a tameness and unanimity that threatens to leave the public without excitement. So the master of the ceremony summons more spirits, and bids them cast in new ingredients:—

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and grey;
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle, may."

That's it! Black and white, Evangelical and Puseyite—red and grey, flaming Phillpotts, and compromising Blomfield—a few more of each of these, and each one casting what he will into the *pot pourri* of Church-of-England, creed and discipline. The dogma of divine right, and the pure Erastian doctrine, the efficacy of the sacraments, and the power of the word, cast them all in. The more heterogeneous the materials, the more furious the bubbling, the more powerful the spell.

But we are to have new bishops as well as more of them—bishops of "an essentially new description;" that is, in these latter days. They are to be after the exact pattern of him whom Paul ordained at Crete—"apt to teach," "no strikers," "not lovers of filthy lucre." They will differ from those who have familiarized this and recent generations with the idea of a bishop, in several distinct particulars. They will not take large wages for little work—but consume moderate incomes by laborious activities, and abundant alms. They will dwell among their flocks, and be accessible to their clergy, as a father to his children. Their lives will be the anti-climax of carnality—their public and private demeanour, a fulfilment and an illustration of the sponsorial promise, to "renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world." Such, at least, is the assurance of the authority above quoted. They who promise the episcopal increase, are they who thus depict the new episcopal order.

Now we do not pretend to adopt the statement as our own, or to express serious belief in it. Lord John Russell is so notoriously fond of the episcopate, that there is nothing he would not do for it; and as one or two new sees are desiderated in certain quarters, there may be an intention of creating a couple more after the fashion of the bishopric of Manchester. But the speculation cannot be entertained without being seen to justify the ridicule in which we have indulged above, nor without leading to some serious considerations. Supposing the Government to be desirous of adding to the episcopate, and determined on installing in the new sees the best men in the Church, in high-minded disregard of patronage or partizanship; supposing, further, the means of sustaining these new bishops could be obtained without recourse to Parliament for money; on what theory of episcopacy would the appointments be made, and what influence would they exert? The true idea, the moral status, of a bishop, has come to be the great desideratum of ecclesiastical controversy—the practical outcome of disputations on creed and ritual. It is not the profane vulgar alone, nor the ribald Dissenter, that demand the sign of apostolic descent. Earnest Churchmen of the Gladstone school assail their bishops, of lofty pretensions but feeble will, with the bitterness, and in the very words of Carlyle—as windbags and shams, stuffed imbecilities, unrighteous respectabilities. "What," asks the Puseyite *Morning Chronicle*, "is the abstract conception of an English bishop, the *de facto* bishop?" and replies in a sentence the more pungent because free from exaggeration:—"It is that of a dignified clergyman made up of equal parts of Proctor and Registrar-General, whose function it is to keep things straight, to discourage extreme people, to put the best face upon things in general, and to see only what it is convenient to see, or impossible not to affect to see." To this level of ignoble officiality, the State must reduce the most pretensious sacerdotalist—to these uncongenial duties the Church subjects the most godly of its pastors. So long as the Prime Minister holds in his hand the crozier, and gives it only to whom he will, as absolutely as though it were a constable's staff, claims to apostolic lineage or direct divine appointment are laughed to scorn by reckless and irrefragable facts; and the bishop who takes from the Crown the oversight of his brethren, must do so on an implied contract to keep those brethren in subjection to that secular sovereignty. If, on the other hand, he be content to be deemed the spiritual servant of the State, without presuming to be the delegate of Heaven; if he accept promotion only as the reward of pious labours, and a call to heavier duties—in what does he differ from the crowd of holy men who in other communions, and with greater freedom, "serve their generation by the will of God?" To each of the supposed new bishops, public intelligence will put the inquiry, What do you pretend to be? on which ground do you stand—the priestly or the ministerial? The one will be scouted as an impudent imposture; the other will be dismissed as claiming too little. If the people of England are thus officially summoned to discuss the theory of prelacy, they will neither put up with the arrogance of Oxford, nor be content to pay for the modest merits of Manchester. The discussion will prove fatal to the existence of episcopacy, except as a legal fact. And even if the new order could be inaugurated, if the men we have feebly sketched could be found, and could be kept up to the spirit of their position; at their best, they would be but conspicuous examples of what is displayed in many a humble sphere. In all the duties of their high vocation—in preaching the word, in training the young, in visiting the sick, in caring for the poor, in all the blessed offices of religion and humanity, they would but rival those who are sustained in those walks of usefulness by the grateful contributions of these whom they teach and serve. Thus the grafting of a spiritual episcopate upon the stock of political prelacy, would be as the putting of new wine into old bottles.

"THE RICHEST CHURCH IN CHRISTENDOM," A TALLY-SHOP.

IN the East of London, and in the suburbs generally, there are a number of small tradesmen, such as drapers, haberdashers, and others, who sell their commodities, it is stated, at high prices, to needy customers, who pay by weekly instalments of sixpence or a shilling until the articles purchased be paid for. The proprietors of these shops are called "tally-men," and bear, for the most part, a not very enviable reputation. "The richest Church in Christendom," however, has at length adopted this system, in accommodation to its needy or unwilling customers; whether from extraordinary civility or from the stress of circumstances, we will not undertake to decide. The fact is all that we are concerned to establish.

In the parish of Wanstead, Essex, there has long been found much difficulty in collecting the church-rate, and even paupers have been threatened by the churchwarden—who is related to the vicar, and a brother of the late Vice-Chancellor Wigram—with distraints on their goods and chattels, if they continue contumacious. Threats and promises having failed, the next step has been to adopt the tally system; and at the foot of every demand made upon the poorer parishioners is a very kind and considerate advertisement to that effect. Thus:—

Parish of Wanstead.

John Jones.

The collector has called for a church-rate [or a tontine-rate, as the case may be], made the day of 185 Amount, at sixpence in the pound, 3s. 6d.

J. C. PETRIE, Collector, New Wanstead.

*** The amount of any person's rate that does not exceed 3s. 6d., can be paid by four or five equal instalments, at the collector's house, on condition that the whole amount be paid on or before the 30th September, 1851. The collector will be at home every Saturday evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock, to receive them.

How the sum of 3s. 6d. can be paid by five equal instalments, the "tally-man" does not say.

It is very questionable whether this method of collecting rates is legal; but if it be so, it is as open to objection as to ridicule. Suppose some poor woman pays four out of the five instalments, but from the failure of her husband's work, or her own day's ironing or charing, she fails to pay the remaining shilling; is she still to be summoned before a bench of magistrates, and directed to pay the ecclesiastical "tally-man," or lose her goods by the hands of the broker, for the support of "the house of merchandize," which was designed to have been "a house of prayer?" Surely when such low means are resorted to, we may hope that we are at the beginning of the end.

MR. ENTWISLE ON CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FUTURE.—At a recent meeting of the Manchester Church Building Society, the bishop in the chair, sentiments were expressed by the principal lay adherent of the cause, which, a few years since, would have been scornfully repudiated by the whole assembly. William Entwisle, Esq., formerly Conservative representative of South Lancashire, and a principal supporter of the Manchester Educational Scheme, is reported to have spoken thus:—"The phrase Established Church must soon come to imply nothing further than a general recognition of the claim to protection; that church being viewed as *one amongst many* claiming also the paternal care of Government. He might even go further, and allude to painful doubts which had arisen in many minds, whether even a position of strict neutrality would not be preferable to the control now exercised over them in reference to their name as an establishment."

THE EVIDENCE ON CHURCH RATES.

STATISTICS OF DISSENT.

Mr. Edward Baines, editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, was one of the witnesses examined by the committee of the House of Commons on church-rates. Some facts were stated by him to show that the number of Dissenting chapels and congregations exceeded the number of churches of the Establishment in England and Wales; from which two inferences were drawn—first, that it was possible for religious bodies to sustain their own worship on the Voluntary principle; and secondly, that the hardship of church-rates must be very extensive, as pressing upon so many who support their own ministers and chapels. As these facts are more recent, and perhaps more complete, than any hitherto published, we depart from the order of rotation, to extract that portion of Mr. Baines's evidence:—

Will you give the committee your opinion of the working of church-rates, both as regards Churchmen and Dissenters?—My opinion of church-rates is, that they are vexatious and unjust to Dissenters, but that they are much more prejudicial to the Established Church.

On what ground do you consider them unjust to Dissenters?—Because the Dissenters, who constitute nearly, if not quite, one-half of the church or chapel-going population of England and Wales, and who have built, and maintain as great or a greater number of places of worship than the Established Church, are taxed for the support of an establishment to which they do not belong, and of which, in some important respects, they disapprove.

What evidence have you that Dissenters have a greater number of places of worship than the Establishment?—I will state it.

By a greater number of places of worship do you mean sittings?—No; I am not able to state anything with regard to the number of sittings. I merely mean separate buildings.

You have a return?—I have the return which I hold in my hand.

How was the return obtained?—I will give it as to the various bodies; it was obtained from the leading persons connected with every religious denomination, or from their published reports, and I shall be happy to give the particulars of the authorities. The authorities are these; the first body is the Wesleyan. I applied to the Rev. Elijah Hoole, the Secretary of the Committee of Privileges, at the Centenary Hall, in London, and he referred me, as the best authority in their body, to the Rev. F. A. West, of Huddersfield, who, in the year 1846, obtained returns of the chapels in their body; I have Mr. West's letter here. The next is the Independent body; there my authority is the Rev. John Blackburn, for many years the editor of the "Congregational Year Book." For Wales, a return was made to me by the Rev. Hugh Pugh, of Mostyn, in Flintshire, dated the 29th of June.

What is the return from Wales of?—Of Independent chapels. With regard to the Baptist denomination, my authority is the Rev. Howard Hinton, the secretary of the Baptist body. With regard to the Primitive Methodists, my authority is, first of all, a return published in the *Protestant Dissenters' Almanack*, in which the various statistics of the body are given, and corrected by a statement which has just been published in the various newspapers in the kingdom, as the results stated at their annual Conference, which has just been held. The Roman Catholic I take from the *Roman Catholic Directory* of 1851. The Calvinistic Methodist is from the Rev. Roger Edwards, of Mold, in Wales, the editor for many years of a religious periodical published in that country. The Bible Christians, a sect chiefly prevailing in the West of England, I have merely from the *Protestant Dissenters' Almanack* for the year 1850. The number of chapels and various other particulars are given there. The Society of Friends I have from Mr. Robert Jowitt, a leading member of the Society of Friends in the town of Leeds. The Wesleyan Methodist Association I have from Thomas A. Bailey, the secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Association. The Methodist New Connexion I have from the Rev. William Forward, a minister of that body, who has just been attending the annual Conference of the Methodist New Connexion. He gives me their numbers. The Unitarian body I have from a work published by the Rev. Dr. Beard, of Manchester, corrected with very slight corrections up to the present time by the Rev. Charles Wicksteed, Unitarian minister, of Leeds. The Presbyterian chapels in England and Wales I had copied by a friend, Mr. Russell, of Edinburgh, from the Scotch calendars or registers in which they are published chapel by chapel. With respect to Lady Huntingdon's I have merely the general statement, for which I am afraid I could not give any authority, but the number is merely thirty. Then I have a calculation, the grounds of which I shall state, for chapels belonging to the New Jerusalem Church, the Jews, and several minor sects; and my calculation is four per cent. upon the chapels of the ascertained sects. I shall be glad to state why I take four per cent. In the statistics which I obtained myself, I found that all the minor sects together formed six per cent. of the whole of those which I had ascertained to belong to larger sects: I thought it safe, therefore, to take four per cent. Those are the authorities for the whole.

Have you any other authority confirmatory of your enumeration?—Yes; I have another authority, and a very important authority. I am permitted by the Registrar-General to state the number of Dissenting congregations from whom returns have been received in England and Wales. Those are my authorities.

This is all England and Wales?—All England and Wales.

And these authorities which you have been giving us refer to the whole of England and Wales?—They refer to the whole of England and Wales.

Have you had any reason since then to distrust any of these authorities, or have you found any of them fail you in any essential particular?—It has been my business, up to the present time, to correct these statistics. I made the original calculation in 1847. I have corrected them, and the letters which I have here, most of them bear date within one week of the present day, being from the official men connected with these bodies. The table is this:—I have put "Number of chapels," and "Number of preaching stations in villages, having either school-rooms or hired rooms," distinguishing between the two, wishing to know those which have chapels distinctly buildings of their own, and also the number of stations where they have not buildings of their own, but merely hired rooms.

(The witness read the following document:—)

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Chapels.	Number of Preaching Stations in Villages having either School-rooms or Hired Rooms.
Wesleyan	4,450	1,101
Independent:—		
England 1,965		
Wales 607		
	2,572	1,000
Baptist	1,943	1,384
Primitive Methodist	1,662	3,593
Roman Catholic	597	..
Calvinistic Methodist	778	110
Bible Christian	415	..
Society of Friends	330	..
Wesleyan Methodist Association	322	186
Methodist New Connexion	281	100
Unitarian	260	..
Orthodox Presbyterian Ch. of Scotland 12		
Free Church do. 77		
United Presbyterians 61		
	150	..
Lady Huntingdon's	30	..
New Jerusalem Church, Jews, and Minor Sects, four per cent. on the ascertained chapels of larger sects	550	..
Totals	14,340	7,427

Will you explain to the committee what a preaching station is?—A preaching station is a station in a small village or hamlet where a minister goes and preaches, more or less occasionally, but where there is not a chapel; where they meet in a room of a house or a school-room; too small a place to have a chapel.

Are the preaching stations licensed?—I really cannot answer that question.

Are they used every Sunday, generally speaking?—I should think nearly every Sunday; I do not think I could say safely that in all cases they are used every Sunday, but I should say, with few exceptions, my belief is so; that is all I can assert. Mr. Horace Mann says, "The total number of returns received from Dissenting congregations (including Roman Catholics, Jews, &c.), is 20,133. This is most likely an under-statement, as some, no doubt, are yet to come in, and the number of these latter will much more than counterbalance any few blank returns which may be included in the above total. But of course this is the number of congregations, not of chapels, and therefore includes, no doubt, a great many more rooms. Of the probable proportion which these bear to the whole number of returns, I can form no conjecture. This information is quite at your service for the purpose of assisting your evidence before the church-rate committee."

I do not understand you to give us the amount of accommodation in these chapels and preaching stations, but the persons who attend?—I am not able to give it; I have not attempted it.

Will you inform the committee whether you have drawn any conclusions from the statements which you have put in of the number of Dissenting congregations with reference to the question of church rates?—I draw these two conclusions mainly, first, that a very large proportion of the people (nearly or quite one-half), are suffering under injustice from church-rates; and the second conclusion which I draw is, that if those who certainly are the less wealthy part of the community are able to build and support their own chapels, and maintain their own ministers, the richer half must be abundantly able to do so.

Particularly as there is a separate provision for the ministers?—Particularly as there is a separate provision for the ministers.

Can you form any estimate of the average amount raised by Dissenting congregations for the support of their ministers?—I can only form a conjecture. If the committee think proper, I will state what that conjecture is, founded upon tolerably extensive information; but it has not been the subject of anything that I can reduce to figures. I state as a conjecture, that you might average them at £80 a-year for the maintenance of their minister and the maintenance of the fabric, and the expenses of worship, which I think a low estimate; if you then multiply the 14,340 chapels by 80, you make a sum of £1,147,200 a year.

In that sum I do not understand you to include the contributions to various religious objects which are extraneous?—I do not include anything except what may be said to be expended upon themselves, for their ministers and for their worship.

It does not include the sums which they pay for colleges for the education of their ministers?—It does not.

And there are such colleges?—there are several such.

You do not include the preaching stations in your average?—I throw them out altogether; I have thought it as well to throw them out altogether, and to take merely places where there are chapels.

Of course, there are many congregations which raise very much larger sums than £80 a year?—There are many which raise much more; the congregation to which I belong has for several years raised about £670 a-year for the maintenance of its minister, fabric, and worship, besides paying £14,900 for the building of its chapel and schools, and besides £1,270 a year on the average for missionary and other religious objects, making a total in ten years and a-half, for which I have obtained a return from the deacon, who is the treasurer, of £35,309, being a yearly average of £3,336.

Is that sum solely subscribed by members of that congregation, or by members of other congregations?—By members of our own congregation solely.

With regard to the ministers of village congregations, are they supported wholly by their own people?—They are not; throughout England there are county associations, in which the richer congregations subscribe to assist the poorer village congregations.

Are those what are called Congregational Unions?—No; among the Independents they are called County Associations or Home Missionary Societies; and among the Baptists I think the same. The Wesleyans all come in one.

I presume that this support to the poorer congregations has been provided for many years past, and is likely to continue?—I have no doubt whatever of its continuing. I conceive that the duty is so perfectly clear, that I have no more doubt of Christianity failing than I have of the efforts made on the part of Christians for the diffusion of the gospel. I think it an essential part of Christianity. Allow me to explain: I do not mean in a particular place; I merely mean that the general principle upon which this effort rests seems to me a duty of Christianity so clear, that I have not the least doubt of its being maintained.

Do you consider it a part of Christianity that a Christian should subscribe his money to promulgate its extension?—I do.

And you think that the discharge of this duty brings its own reward with it?—I do think that it brings its own reward with it.

You would, therefore, believe that it is quite possible that church-rates might be abolished without any injury to the Establishment?—I believe that church-rates might be abolished, not only without injury to the Establishment, but with very great advantage to the Establishment in regard of peace, of activity, and of prosperity.

Have you paid attention to the returns moved for by the late Mr. O'Connell, all which were destroyed in the fire of October, 1834, with the exception of the return for the county of Lancaster, which was printed, and consequently has been saved?—That I remember to have seen.

You are aware that that return is a return of the population of the county of Lancaster, furnished by the ministers of the different denominations, and that, in the county of Lancaster, the aggregate population was stated to be 1,052,859, and the total number of persons claimed as belonging to different forms of Dissent, including the Church of Rome, was an aggregate of 281,889, leaving, therefore, the residue not claimed, specifically, by other forms of worship, as belonging to the Church Established?—I should conceive that there could not be a greater fallacy than to conclude that those who were not thus accounted for did belong to the Establishment, because I have here, in my returns of a later date than this, the churches and chapels of the Establishment, and I can state the number with a near approximation to accuracy. The number of churches and chapels of the Establishment, in the manufacturing parts of the county of Lancaster, in 1843, according to the returns which I have already quoted, was 200, with 221,248 sittings; but the total number of churches and chapels, including the Establishment and Dissenters, was 768, with 524,032 sittings; and that was for a population, in the county of Lancaster, of 1,224,708.

You have stated that nearly, if not quite, one-half of the population, meaning of England and Wales, are suffering from the injustice of church-rates; without entering into the question of the justice or injustice of the church-rates, will you be pleased to state to this committee upon what data you found that result, of nearly, if not quite, one-half of the whole population being in the state in which you describe them?—The data which I have already given of the number of chapels compared with the number of churches; I suppose the number of churches to be about the same, or rather fewer than the number of Dissenting chapels; I judge by the statement of Mr. Horsman, in July, 1847, when he stated, in the House of Commons, that the number of churches was 13,154. There has been a rapid building of churches since that time, and I should suppose, therefore, they must approach to 14,000.

What, in your opinion, is the relative proportion between the church and chapel-going congregations, as a whole, and the actual population of the country?—It would be a mere conjecture, founded upon a multitude of facts. I may just state, as one ground of the conjecture, that in the manufacturing and great commercial towns, for the most part, the Dissenting congregations will considerably outnumber the Church; in most of the country villages the Church congregation would greatly outnumber the Dissenters. My impression is—and it is a mere impression, to which I attach no authority whatever—that the proportions might be something like five and four of the church and chapel-going population.

THE BRIGHTON CHURCH-RATE CASE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday last, Mr. Peacock, Q.C., moved for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue to the Arches Court of Canterbury, prohibiting it from further proceeding in a suit instituted in that Court (Cordy *v.* Bentley) for the recovery of a church-rate for the repair of the church of St. Nicholas, Brighton, and the new church, or chapel of ease, called St. Peter's. By the libel in the Ecclesiastical Court, it was stated that the church in question was an ancient church of the said parish, which, after several meetings held on the subject, continued in urgent need of repairs; and there being no funds in hand applicable to the purpose of such repairs, a meeting of the vestry was convened in the Town Hall of Brighton, pursuant to a monition, to make a church-rate. On that occasion the Rev. Mr. Wagner, the vicar, was in the chair. The churchwardens produced a survey, specification, and estimate of the repairs necessary to be done to the church of St. Nicholas, amounting to £278, and of the repairs to be done to St. Peter's, amounting to £157 17s. 4d. They also produced an estimate of the incidental expenses connected with the celebration of Divine worship during the current year, amounting to £188 6s. for St. Nicholas, and £101 3s. 9d. for St. Peter's. The libel went on to state, that the necessity for such repairs was not disputed, and no objection was made to the amount of the estimate. A resolution was then moved and seconded, that a rate of 1d. in the pound should be made, upon which an amendment was moved and seconded to the effect, "that the

repair and clean keeping of the churches be done by voluntary contributions, according to the statute law." That amendment was declared by the chairman to be illegal, and he refused to put it to the meeting. The refusal to put the amendment distinguished the present case from "Gosling v. Veley" (the Braintree case), for there the amendment moved was put by the chairman, and carried by a great majority. In that case the decision of this Court had been affirmed by four out of seven judges in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, the minority consisting of the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth (then Mr. Baron Rolfe), and Mr. Baron Parke; but the case since had gone up to the House of Lords, and was now awaiting the decision of that supreme tribunal. In that case it was held that those who voted in the minority against the rate threw away their votes. But in this case all that could be assumed from the moving of the amendment was, that two persons, the mover and the seconder, are unwilling to make a church-rate. That amendment being rejected as illegal, another amendment was moved and seconded, to the effect "that the consideration of this church-rate shall be adjourned to this day six months." The chairman then said that that amendment also was illegal, and refused to put it. It might be conceded that that amendment amounted on the part of the mover and the seconder to a refusal to make a church-rate; but it was not put to the meeting. The libel then stated, that immediately afterwards the question was put, whether any person had any other question to put, or amendment to make, and, there being no answer, the original motion was put, for making a rate of one penny in the pound, when forty-seven hands were held up in its favour and ninety against it. The chairman thereupon declared that the votes which had been given against the resolution were illegal and thrown away, and that the resolution for making the rate was carried. The learned counsel proceeded to inquire, if the majority of votes were thrown away, where was the need of putting the motion at all?

Mr. Justice Coleridge said, putting the motion could do no harm.

Mr. Peacock said that at most it could not be assumed that there were more than four persons who said they would not make any rate at all.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said they had all been asked whether they had any amendment to move.

Lord Campbell said it would be difficult to distinguish this case from "Gosling *v.* Veley." Substantially the vestry refused to make any church-rate. They thought that the fabric of the church ought to be repaired by voluntary contributions, and not by a compulsory rate. As the case of "Gosling *v.* Veley" was now in a court of the last resort, he (Lord Campbell) did not feel bound by the previous decision, and thought the applicant was entitled to a rule to show cause.

Mr. Peacock said, that in this case the rate was made not only for the repairs of the fabric of the church, but for other purposes which were held to be illegal.

Lord Campbell replied, no objection was made upon the ground that the rate was to be applied to other purposes than the law sanctioned, but the minority could not bind the majority if the things were not absolutely necessary. The learned counsel would be at liberty to distinguish this case from Gosling *v.* Veley in any way he could.

Rule *nisi* granted.

Church-rate Seizures at Padiham, Lancashire.—This little democratic town was the scene of a somewhat exciting occurrence, on Tuesday last, when two parlour chairs and two kitchen chairs, the property of the Rev. J. H. Wood, Baptist minister, were sold by public auction for non-payment of Easter dues. Mr. W., with several of his congregation, and other Nonconformists, has been summoned, a few weeks before, to the weekly sessions, and, except in three cases, were muloted with costs. Amongst the latter was Mr. W., who, notwithstanding, persisted in refusing to pay. Consequently two gentlemen of the "blue and stripe order" entered his house, and took possession of the above articles of furniture, which were valued at about 50s., the rate being 11d: the sale made 20s. 6d., which left a surplus of 6d. after paying all expenses. A gentleman of Padiham—not a Baptist, but an attendant at the church, feeling ashamed of the proceedings, privately empowered a friend to purchase the chairs, and convey them in triumph to Mr. W.'s house—which was done. Mr. Wood being the first victim of church intolerance within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, this case will do more to open the eyes of the people in this locality than twenty lectures on the connexion between Church and State.—*From a Correspondent.*

The Bishop of Cape Town has devised a new mode of enforcing the episcopal authority among his clergy. "To insure the discipline of the diocese, he makes himself the *paymaster of his clergy*, and, on the same principle, insists that *all property intended for the use of the Church shall be conveyed simply to the see.*" It is to be hoped that this novel method of coercing refractory presbyters will not attract the attention of the Bishop of Exeter: should it, there is no knowing what may be the result—perhaps a number of cases of clerical starvation.

The Wesleyan Reformers had a crowded and enthusiastic meeting on Wednesday evening last, at Exeter Hall, the Rev. Dr. Burns (Baptist) in the chair. Mr. Harrison made a statement representing the position of the cause in the metropolis as highly encouraging.—The *Wesleyan Times* reports the accession of another missionary, and the eight travelling preachers. The new seceder is the Rev. J. Allison, of Indaleni, Port Natal, for nineteen years a missionary there.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

Sunderland.—On Monday night, November 10th, a public meeting was held in the large hall of the Athenæum, Fawcett-street, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, consisting of the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, and J. Carvell Williams, Esq., of London. In consequence of an unfortunate combination of circumstances—a moist evening, three other public meetings in the town that week, and preparations for the opening of a new Independent chapel, the attendance was rather small. Mr. John Hills occupied the chair, and in addition to the deputation, the speakers were the Rev. Mr. Parker, and Rev. A. A. Rees, formerly a minister of the Church Establishment.—*Abridged from the Sunderland News.*

Newcastle.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., there was a public meeting in the Nelson-street lecture-room, to receive the Rev. J. G. Miall and J. C. Williams, Esq., a deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association (the latter gentleman filling the office of secretary). The evening was miserably wet, and it was feared that the meeting would prove a failure; but, despite the weather, there was a numerous attendance. Several members of the Church of England were present, and it was whispered that an amendment would be moved. There was, however, no opposition—if we except an occasional outbreak from one who "had put an enemy into his mouth," and suffered felony accordingly. The chair was filled by Mr. John Benson, a Wesleyan Reformer. Rev. J. Pringle, a veteran Anti-state-churchman, moved the first resolution, and in an able address expressed his firm and persevering attachment to the cause. Rev. J. G. Miall, in seconding it, in a very effective speech, traced the progress of the Church and State principle in this country from the earliest times, showing that the highest and most spiritual of men, when the State-church principle got hold of them, became unjust, injurious, and tyrannical. Rev. G. Harris (Unitarian) moved the second resolution, with much energy and point, declaring that "as a man, a Christian, and a Protestant, the principles of the Association approved themselves to his conscience." He furnished some interesting particulars of Nonconformist sufferings in Newcastle. Mr. J. C. Williams followed, and in support of the averment of the resolution, "That the occurrences of the last few years have demonstrated that the Church is, by its union with the State, both corrupted and enslaved, and that not only the interests of that Church, but a regard for religion and public morality, require an early and total dissolution of the alliance," read copious extracts from Church of England authorities, and, during the delivery of his address, which lasted upwards of an hour, was frequently and loudly applauded. On the motion of Mr. E. S. Hills, seconded by Mr. Dransfield, a vote of thanks was passed to the deputation, and a similar compliment having been paid to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.—*Abridged from the Newcastle Guardian and Gateshead Observer.*

North Shields.—A public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, North Shields, on Wednesday, the 12th. Mr. John Rennison was in the chair, and introduced the deputation in an expressive speech, bringing forward the principles of the Association in a temperate and Christian spirit. Mr. Miall, in a speech showing great research, proved, from the history both of our own and other countries, that the connexion of the Church with the State had, through all ages, impeded the advancement of true religion, that such alliances had always been adverse to liberty, and contrary to the spirit of Christianity. The secretary, Mr. Williams, in a clever address, adduced evidence from Churchmen, as well as Nonconformists, of the evils of the present system, giving much statistical information bearing on the question, pointed out the revenues of the Church, and how they were applied (or misapplied), and urged on the meeting to aid in the present movement. A resolution to this effect, moved by the Rev. H. E. Fraser, and seconded by Mr. Ogilvie, was carried unanimously, after which the meeting separated.—*North and South Shields Gazette.*

South Shields.—The deputation from the Anti-state-church Association to the North of England visited this town on Thursday last, and attended a public meeting. A painful incident somewhat interfered with the success of the meeting, the Rev. J. G. Miall having found on his arrival a telegraphic despatch informing him of the death, by accident, of a family connexion, which rendered it necessary for him to return home by the first train. He was therefore unable to do more than address a few words to the audience, leaving his colleague, Mr. Williams, to speak at greater length.

Scarborough.—Mr. Williams visited us on Friday. The meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, and was presided over by Mr. W. Rowntree, a Quaker. Some disappointment was felt from the unavoidable absence of Mr. Miall, but this was only temporary. The address of Mr. Williams was replete with facts of the most telling character; the meeting evidently strongly sympathized with him in the object for which he so earnestly pleaded. Rev. B. Evans, in a short address, expressed his deep interest in the society, and his willingness to deliver a lecture upon the subject on some future occasion.

Chalvey (near Slough).—A lecture was delivered at the Temperance Hall, by J. Kingsley, Esq., on the separation of the Church from the State, on Tuesday, November 11th, before a very large assembly, from the surrounding neighbourhood of Windsor, &c. The eloquent speaker went fully into his subject, and argued the necessity of the change from the present evils arising from the collection of church-rates; the immense salaries of the bishops and vicars; the poverty of the hard-working curates, and the misapplication of the tithes of this country, which were originally designed for three purposes, instead of *the one* to which they are now applied. The auditory was much interested and amused, while he detailed the history and mystery of the present system of union between the Church and the State, and pointed out the necessity for a divorce between these heterogeneous parties. The Rev. L. Lillycrop, of Windsor, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley for his able discourse, which was seconded by Mr. Filly, of Slough, and carried very heartily by the whole assembly.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Sussex Congregational Union held its third general assembly at Brighton on the 6th and 7th instant. The Rev. Edward Mannering, of London, preached the Union Sermon. The devotional parts of the service were performed by the Rev. W. Davis, of Hastings. On the following morning a conference of members was held in the school-room of the London-road chapel; and, at two o'clock the ministers and several of their friends dined together; the Rev. Edward Mannering presiding. During the session, several ministers and gentlemen were received into membership, the Rev. John Clayton, and the Rev. Joseph Sortain, among the number; and much grateful satisfaction was expressed, that already all the Independent ministers of the county, with but one or two exceptions, had identified themselves with the movement. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the chapel, the Rev. John Clayton in the chair. After the reading of the Report, important resolutions were unanimously assented to, and speeches were delivered by the Rev. Thomas Sainsbury, of Bosham; G. MacDonald, of Arundel; J. P. Wilson, of Hurstmonceaux; Henry Rogers, of Petworth; William Davis, of Hastings; and J. M. Rae Moir, of Worthing.

A Conference of Sabbath-school Teachers and pastors was held in the Kneesworth-street Chapel, Royston, on Thursday evening, the 6th inst. William H. Watson, Esq., as a deputation from London, and the Rev. C. Keen and Mr. H. Whittenhall as a deputation from the Cambridgeshire Sunday-school Union, were present. About 120 teachers, 8 pastors of churches, and other friends, sat down to tea. Samuel Clear, Esq., of Sheprith, having been called to the chair, Mr. Watson introduced the subject of the evening's conference:—"What is the best mode of classifying Sunday-scholars, and how should the respective classes be instructed?" He advised that Sabbath-schools be separated into three principal divisions—namely, the infant, Scripture, and senior division; that the teaching in each class should be collective, as opposed to the individual plan; that the reading of the class be simultaneous, rather than that each child read a verse *seriatim*; and that the lesson be uniform throughout the whole school, no difference being made in the subject of the lesson, the difference beir in the manner of teaching it. Mr. Watson further advised to have no separation of the sexes in the classes; that no gratuity be given to the children; not even the procuring of Bibles except in rare cases, encouraging each child to purchase his own Bible—the sole book of the Sabbath-school—and oblige him to subscribe, if only a penny a quarter, to the school library. After the opening address, the teachers present were solicited to ask any practical questions of difficulty that might occur to them, and to make any observations they pleased. Many availed themselves of the opportunity, and much exceedingly valuable remark was elicited. A cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Watson.

Bacup, Lancashire.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., a new chapel, of the Independent denomination, was opened here. In the morning the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, preached; in the evening, the Rev. Dr. Hally, of Manchester. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Poore, of Manchester; Harrison, of Heywood; and Stephens, of Todmorden. In the afternoon a public dinner was provided in the Mechanics' Institute; after which, the chair being taken by W. Woodward, Esq., of Manchester, addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Poore, Evans, of Burnly; Robinson, of Whitworth; Howson, of Haslingden; by the chairman, and J. Dilworth, Esq., of Manchester. On the following Sunday sermons were preached morning and evening, by Rev. R. Robinson, of Whitworth; and in the afternoon, by Rev. W. Waite, of Airedale College, the pastor elect; and on Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, of Bristol. The collections amounted to the sum of £130 2s. 10d.

Lynn, Norfolk.—The fourteenth anniversary of the opening of the Independent Chapel, in this town, was celebrated last week. On Sunday, the 9th inst., the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, of London, preached two sermons. On Monday evening a public tea-meeting was held, in the Albion Hall, Broad-street, the Rev. Richard Brindley, presiding. Upwards of 300 were present. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. C. Galaway—W. S. Palmer, of Peterborough; Thornley Smith, and John Keed (Wesleyan Ministers), Mr. Hughes (missionary of the chapel), and Messrs. J. G. and W. C. Wigg. The collections, together with the proceeds of the tea-meeting, amounted to £32. During the last twelve months, the congregation have supported a missionary entirely at their own expense. Considerable expense has also been incurred by extensive alterations, the

fund for the liquidation of which is raised by "weekly offerings" of from one penny to a shilling. Hitherto, £50 a-year has been raised by this method, and it is hoped the amount will be doubled within the next twelvemonth.

Ross, Herefordshire.—The Rev. J. Cooper took his leave of the Baptist church and congregation here on Sunday, the 9th instant. Mr. Cooper has received and accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Newark, Nottinghamshire, and will enter upon his labours there on the 30th instant.

Abbotsbury.—On Thursday, the 30th ult., Mr. Samuel Knell was ordained pastor over the Congregational church, Abbotsbury, Dorset. The Rev. J. K. Stallybrass, of Dorchester, gave a discourse on "The Character, Constitution, and Government of a Christian Church." The Rev. W. Smith, of Weymouth, put the usual questions, and offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. J. Smith, of Weymouth, gave a charge to the minister; and the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, addressed the church and congregation.

Dunkerton, near Bath.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., the Rev. C. Spiller, late of Bristol, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in this place. The Rev. David Wassell, of Bath, gave the introductory address; the Rev. W. A. Gilson, of Bath, proposed the questions and offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. Thomas Winter, of Bristol, gave the charge to the minister. In the evening, the Rev. J. Clarke, of Brown's Town, Jamaica, preached to the people.

Wivelscombe.—The second anniversary of the Rev. Edward Griffiths's settlement in this town, was celebrated by a public tea-meeting in the Congregational schoolroom, on the 12th inst. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Le Couteur, Standerwick, Hines, and Griffith. In the course of the evening, the last-named gentleman read a paper which he had prepared for the occasion, tracing the progress of Dissent in this place for a century and a half. At the last annual meeting it was announced that suitable and convenient freehold premises were about to be purchased for the residence of the minister; and at the present meeting, that they were purchased, paid for, and occupied rent-free.

Cranbrook.—The Rev. R. Blessley, of Folkestone, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor over the Independent church on the hill, Cranbrook.

Newport, Essex.—The Rev. S. Haywood having received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation at Newport, Essex, to the pastorate, intends entering on his labours on the first Sabbath of the coming month.

Glasgow.—The Rev. R. Johnston, of Beverley, has accepted an invitation from the Baptist church, Blackfriars-street, Glasgow, to become their pastor, and enters upon his labours early in December.

Southsea, Portsmouth.—Mr. Samuel Cox, of Stepney College, has accepted an unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church assembling in St. Paul's-square chapel (late under the care of the Rev. H. Williams, deceased), and intends entering upon his ministerial duties on Sunday, the 30th inst.

The "Demerara," a magnificent mail-steamer, recently built at Bristol, has met with a serious accident. On the morning of Monday week she was tugged out of the dock, on her way to Glasgow to receive her engines. While proceeding at a rapid rate down the river Avon, she struck on a hard gravelly bank, and became fixed. When the tide ebbed, she swung round, and lay athwart the stream. She suffered a considerable strain — her coppers wrinkled, her butts opened, her keel bent, and her cabins and staircases twisted. Hundreds of people were quickly set to work to lighten her of ballast and to caulk the openings in the hull. In the evening she was got off the gravel bank, and moored on a soft mud bank; but the tide subsequently forced her from the moorings, and she again drifted into a dangerous position. On Tuesday morning, however, she was safely got to the entrance of the docks—her back broken, decks sunk, cabins destroyed, water pouring through her sides. At the best, the "Demerara" must be almost rebuilt; while the more general opinion is that she must be broken up altogether.

Arrest for Poor-rates.—Fletcher, a whitesmith of Tewkesbury, has been arrested in London for not paying a poor-rate at Tewkesbury. When produced before Alderman Wilson at the Mansionhouse, it appeared that the rate was 8s. 6d., and the expenses £7 19s. The alderman thought this an extraordinary claim. Fletcher said he was in London, out of work, when the original summons was issued; it was served upon his wife; he was not able to pay the rate, and the costly proceedings against him were the result of spite, as it was known that he could not pay either rate or expenses. The Tewkesbury constable confirmed this representation; but Fletcher was taken back to Tewkesbury, of course at a farther expense.

Anecdote of Lord Mayor's Day.—The disembarkation at Blackfriars Bridge was a picturesque scene. There was a pleasant little incident as the Lord Mayor was standing here, waiting for his carriage. "Is that the Lord Mayor?" asked a little urchin in front of the crowd. "Yes, my little man," said the goodnatured civic functionary, "I am the Lord Mayor now, and you may be Lord Mayor some of these days."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Templeton's letter seems to call for some reply from me. The report it alludes to, is, I am sorry to say, correct. It is my present intention to discontinue the *Christian Spectator* at the close of the year. To many of its readers this may appear to be a sudden resolution, but it has been taken only after serious and careful deliberation. Indeed, I feel that I have hardly any other alternative before me. The enterprise will have cost me, when the next number will have been issued, very little short of £400, and I candidly confess that I am not in a position—neither do I think that any public duty calls upon me, to add to this amount. Had it been possible to have made such arrangements for the future, as that all further pecuniary responsibility would be taken from my shoulders, I should have been very willing to have been a party to it, and, as cheerfully as I may, have put up with the loss I have already sustained.

It would have been too much, however, to have expected that any one would do this, as the work offers no correspondiug pecuniary advantages. I believe, however, that with a vigorous effort, it might have been made in another year, at least, to pay the current expenses of its publication. But as I have said, I should not feel justified in assuming this further responsibility myself.

It is with great reluctance that I abandon the enterprise. I certainly anticipated a larger measure of success, and I can only account for failure on the supposition either that I have "mistaken my calling," and proved incompetent for my work; or that the time for making the experiment was singularly ill-chosen; or that Dissenters, as a body, are utterly indifferent as to the success of their religious literature.

Thanking you warmly for the very kind notice the work has always received at your hands,

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

The Editor and Proprietor of the "Monthly Christian Spectator."

London, November 17th.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—The words, *Christian Spectator*, at the head of Mr. Templeton's letter, immediately arrested my attention, and had that letter announced the speedy dissolution of the *Nonconformist* itself I could scarcely have felt more grief than I do at the prospect of losing the *Christian Spectator*. Pray, Sir, is there no means of preventing this justly termed calamity? Here is a periodical, second to none in literary merit, and far in advance of all I have yet seen in earnest and intelligent Christian feeling, dignified and manly utterance, the genial spirit of which is to be quenched, and its kindly and beneficent teachings put to silence, for lack of adequate pecuniary support. In what direction are we to look for the cause of this? Is it because it wears no denominational badge? because it is *merely* the *Christian Spectator*? Is its glory to prove its ruin? Must it descend from the pedestal of sectarian independence, to exhibit universal Christianity, only in one particular dress, before we can condescend to notice it? Surely, for the honour of religion, this cannot be necessary.

Let those, then, who have read and appreciate this magazine determine that it shall not fall. A prompt and vigorous effort on the part of its readers is all that is necessary to double, or even treble its circulation.

It is to be regretted that its position was not made known before, inasmuch as its readers could not be supposed to know that its existence was dependent upon their exertions. Now, however, that the case is known, let its friends have a fair opportunity, and since "there is no obstacle to him who has the will," let the proprietors patiently await the issue.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

Derby, November 14, 1851. W. S.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—I read with concern the letter in reference to the *Christian Spectator*, which appeared in your last number. Feeling that such concern was of little worth unless it led to practical results, I spoke of the matter to a party of friends, about a dozen of whom agreed to take the magazine next year, several of them expressing, at the same time, their intention to possess themselves of the volume which is now approaching its completion.

May I just suggest that if others, in different places, would pursue a similar course, a large number of additional subscribers might be easily obtained, and the desirable end be thus achieved, of saving from premature extinction a magazine which has well redeemed the promises with which it started, and which can be very ill spared from our periodical literature.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

Bristol, Nov. 17, 1851. Jacobus.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Mr. Editor,—It was with regret I learned from your last week's correspondent of any probability of the discontinuance of that truly worthy periodical, the *Christian Spectator*. It really will be a shame to the more advanced Nonconformist to let so admirable a publication perish for want of support. I cannot but think many would rally round it, if they but knew its *circumstances* and knew *it*.

I, for one, purpose taking an additional copy, should it try again the new year, and will do my best to push it into notice of others. I trust many of your readers will do the same.

14th Nov. 1851. W. O.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—I deeply regret to learn that there is a probability of the *Christian Spectator* ceasing with the year. I have taken it since its commencement, and read its successive numbers with great delight, and not, I trust, without profit. Surely something can be done to prevent such an admirable work expiring with its first year. I shall try and procure two or three subscribers in this place, and have scarcely any doubt of success. Let every subscriber do the same, and the continuance of a first-rate periodical is secured.

Hoping to enjoy many a mental repast in the pages of the *Christian Spectator*,

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

Hartlepool, November 17th, 1851. David Adam.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

The Autumnal meeting of this Society was held, on Thursday evening last, at Crosby Hall, Rear Admiral C. R. Moorsom, V.P., in the chair.

A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered up, the Chairman briefly explained the object of the society, and the Rev. T. Timpson detailed some of its operations, which were of a most gratifying nature, in the various seaports of Great Britain. He stated that the society was £500 in debt (that debt having been lately reduced from the sum of £900), and made an urgent appeal to the meeting to assist the society by pecuniary contributions, and otherwise.

The Rev. Dr. Massie proposed the first resolution:—

That the maritime population of every country, not excepting that of Great Britain, must of necessity labour under great disadvantages, both temporal and religious; and, therefore, possess the strongest claims on the generous sympathies of all British Christian patriots, especially as the spiritual improvement of this class will be instrumental in benefiting the whole community, and in diffusing the knowledge of the gospel among all nations.

The number of British sailors was at least 250,000; and there could not be less than a million persons directly and intimately connected with the commercial marine of this country, and whose matetial interests, as well as their moral and spiritual condition, were very much dependent upon the character of the sailor himself. Sailors laboured under peculiar disadvantages, in not being able to attend on the regular ministrations of the gospel, and being deprived of many religious privileges which other classes enjoyed; for this reason, therefore, if for no other, they demanded our special care and sympathy. We were dependent upon sailors, too, for many of our daily comforts and luxuries, which were brought to us from foreign lands; and without the aid of that class of men it would be impossible for us to distribute the word of God among the heathen, and send out Christian missionaries to evangelize the world [applause]. Moreover, there was hardly a more generous or a more susceptible being than the sailor: these qualities rendered him an easy prey to those who would lead him in the path of profligacy and sin; but they likewise made him a most fitting object for the influence of the gospel. No better missionaries than these men could be found, when they were once imbued with a knowledge and love of the gospel of Christ [hear, hear].

The Rev. A. P. Black seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. Watson proposed the second resolution:—

That this meeting learns, with devout gratitude to God, the signal success attending the various agencies of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society in the port of London, and in provincial ports; and still recognising the inseparable connexion of our sailor population with the success of all benevolent enterprises of the age, and especially with Christian missions, it would regard past success as a solemn appeal from God to renewed and more hearty exertion in this sacred cause.

He could never forget how much England was indebted for her glory and her greatness to her brave and hardy sailors, but for whom the British flag could not have been carried unsullied or unstained by cowardice or defeat, to every land, and England could not have been, as she now was, the great workshop of the world [applause]. There could not be a more appalling thought than that of a mere handful of fellow-creatures tossing in the midst of the stormy deep, with but a step between them and death, without God, without Christ, prayerless and thankless. On the other hand, how delightful would it be to contemplate those little specks upon the ocean becoming so many houses of prayer, and to think of the sweet accents of praise and thanksgiving mingling with the unceasing roar of the ocean and the howling of the wind. This result had, in many instances, been brought about by the agency of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society; and it was a result which called for the deepest gratitude to God, and should be an incentive to increased exertions in the society's behalf. With the success of British missions sailors were intimately connected, and on this account Christians should feel themselves called upon to improve their moral and spiritual condition. If this society were properly supported, and received the Divine blessing on its labours, every British sailor would, ere long, become a bright specimen of a British Christian, and every ship that left our ports would prove a white-winged messenger of peace [applause].

The Rev. J. Kennedy seconded the resolution, and avowed his strong attachment to the society as one deserving the willing support and co-operation of every sincere Christian. He mentioned the case of a young man belonging to his own congregation, who, during a passage in an emigrant's ship to Australia, had been converted through the instrumentality of a sailor. If, he said, the 300,000 sailors of Great Britain could be imbued with a love of the gospel, and thus be made missionaries to those with whom they came in contact, the cause of Christ would be promoted in the world to an extent which few other agencies could effect [hear, hear].

W. H. Bond, Esq., seconded the resolution, and expressed his hearty approval of the objects of the society, and his gratification at the success which had attended its labours.

The resolution having passed unanimously,

On the motion of Captain Cook, seconded by G. Dunn, Esq., a vote of thanks was passed to the gallant Chairman, after whose reply, and the singing of the Doxology, the meeting separated.

The two Burglars who perpetrated the robbery at Miss Nicklin's, near Halesowen, have been taken at Leominster, after a fierce contest with constables.

KOSSUTH IN MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, AND LONDON.

THE MANCHESTER SPEECH.

We reserved from last week a report of Kossuth's speech at the Manchester banquet in the hope of giving it nearly entire; but the superior interest of the Birmingham oration will allow us to give only the outlines and more striking portions of the former. He commenced by warning the company not to expect an eloquent speech—for although in this country and in his position, "the press, that mother and guardian of all progress," catching up every word, every word should be elaborated, yet he had not had time to put two ideas together. The ambassador of Pyrrhus to Rome returned saying that he had seen a city of kings—he had seen more; he had heard that voice of public opinion which Lord Brougham had likened to the thunder of the Almighty. The struggle of to-day between absolutism and freedom was the old mythical struggle of good and evil, of heaven and hell; and "woe, a thousandfold woe, to every nation which, confident in its proud position of to-day, would carelessly regard the all-comprehensive struggle of those great principles!" "Woe, a thousandfold woe, to every nation which would not embrace within its sorrows and its cares the future, but only the passing moment of the present time. In the flashing of the moment the present becomes the past; and the future, with all its imminent dangers, becomes the misfortune of the present day. As the sun just looms through the mist before the sun rises, even so the spirit of the future is seen in the events of the present." There were some who would narrow these great demonstrations to a personality, and transient emotion. No: they have their very source in "the instinctive feeling of the people, that the destiny of mankind has come to the turning point of centuries: it is the cry of alarm upon the ostensible approach of universal danger; it is the manifestation of the instinct of self-preservation, roused by the instinctive knowledge of the fact, that the decisive struggle of the destinies of Europe is near, and that no people, no country, can remain unaffected by the issue of this great struggle of principles:"—

Or else, how could even the most daring sophist explain the fact of the universality of these demonstrations, not restricted to where I am present—not restricted to any climate—not restricted to the peculiar character of a people—not restricted to a singular state organization—but spreading through the world like the pulsation of one heart—like the spark of an electric battery [loud cheers]. The addresses, full of the most generous sentiments, which I am honoured with in England, are the effects of my presence; but I am but the spark which kindles a feeling which has long existed, from the people of the metropolis down to the solitary hamlets, hidden by neighbouring mountains from the vicissitudes of public life [applause]. And I humbly entreat you to consider that this feeling is not restricted even to England—there is the republic of the United States [applause]; Italy, France, the noble English garrison in Gibraltar, the warm-hearted Portuguese, have all joined in this voice; and on the very day when a deputation came over to England to honour me with the greeting of Belgium—that lofty monument of the love of freedom, and of its indomitable force—even on that very day I got the knowledge of a similar demonstration in Sweden—perhaps the future left wing of the forces of freedom embattled against despotism [applause]. Now, gentlemen, is this an accident? Is this fashion? [applause, and laughter.] Is this personal? What have I in my person, in my present, in my future, not to justify, but even to explain this universality of demonstration? Nothing, entirely nothing; only the knowledge that I am a friend of freedom, the friend of the people [applause]. So I am nothing but the opportunity for the manifestation of the instinctive feeling of so many nations, that the dragon of oppression draws near, and that the St. George of liberty is ready to wrestle with him [cheers].

Why did he say that the struggle is near? He would reply as did the philosopher to the question, how could he prove the existence of God. "Why," answered he, "by opening my eyes. God is seen everywhere; in the growth of the grass, and in the movements of the stars; in the warbling of the lark, and in the thunder of heaven:"—

Even so I prove that the decisive struggle in mankind's destiny draws near; I appeal to the sight of your eyes; I appeal to the pulsations of your hearts, and to the judgments of your minds. You know, you see, you feel that the judgment is drawing near [loud applause]. How blind are those men who have the affectation to believe, or at least to assert, that it is only certain men who push to revolution the continent of Europe, which also, but for their revolutionary acts, would be quiet and contented! Contented! With what? With oppression and servitude? France contented, with its constitution turned into a pasquinade? Germany contented, with being turned into a fold of sheep, pent up to be shorn by some thirty petty tyrants? [loud cheers, and laughter.] Switzerland contented, with the threatening ambition of encroaching despots? Italy contented, with the King of Naples, or with the priestly government of Rome, the worst of human inventions? [cheers.] Austria, Bohemia, Croatia, Dalmatia, contented with having been driven to butchery, and after having been deceived, with having been plundered, oppressed, and laughed at as fools? Poland contented with being murdered? [cries of indignation.] Hungary, my poor Hungary, contented with being more than murdered—buried alive? [loud cries]—for it is alive! [energetic cheering.] What I feel is but a weak pulsation of that feeling which pervades the breasts of the people of my country. Prussia contented with slavery? Vienna contented? Lombardy, Pesth, Milan, Venice, Brescia, Ragusa, Prague contented? Contented with having been bombarded, burned, plundered, sacked, and their populations butchered? Half of the European continent contented—with the scaffold, with the hangman, with the prison, with having no political rights at all; but having to pay innumerable millions for the highly beneficial purpose of being kept in a state of serfdom? [cheers.] That is the condition of the continent of Europe [hear, hear]; and is it not ridiculous and absurd in men to prate about individuals disturbing the peace and tranquillity of Europe?

It was not intended in 1815—though the kings did then divide the people like cattle-masters—even Castlereagh did not intend that it should come to this. England and America could not suffer it to remain thus. The mention of America brought him to speak of those relations to that country which were typified around him:—"Manchester is a young city. In 1720 it was a village of 24,000 men; and now it is the first manufacturing city of the world, with nearly half a million. It is a glory to countries and cities to have endured to old age, to have lived through the vicissitudes of centuries, but it is no small glory to have grown up to a giant in a short period. That people which has grown up in a short time is a practical people, and, therefore, I look for a practical result from this demonstration. I, secondly, have much faith in this, because Manchester, with Liverpool, is the most powerful link between Europe and the United States. Commerce is the locomotive of principles." . . . Again: "I look with peculiar hope to Manchester, because (and I bow myself with deep respect in this hall) Manchester carried the principle of free-trade [loud and reiterated cheering]. What Manchester undertakes it will carry. But excuse me, ladies and gentlemen, if I say (because I am deeply convinced of it) that free-trade is not carried yet. Cheaper bread is carried, but the principle of free-trade is not carried. Free-trade will be carried when produce of English industry will gain access to those markets of Europe from which, by absolutism, it is now excluded. In entreating your humble aid for the victory of the principle of liberty on Europe's continent, I only act as for the indispensable complement of your free-trade school, of which I see the glorious leaders and most energetic promoters before me; and I feel assured that they do not do things by halves." Lastly, he had special hope from Manchester, because of its intimate connexion with the Peace Society, whose support he claimed:—

It is not likely, I confess, that what Austria, by Russian armies, has taken away from Hungary, will be restored peaceably. Francis Joseph, though a Jesuit, surely has not the intention to exchange his purple for the frock of a monk, like Charles V.; nor has the Czar Nicholas the intention to play Diocletian. But I look confidently to the great civil associations in England for support to the great cause of which I am one humble representative. I hope the cause will be supported by the religious associations, as in Hungary freedom of conscience is put down by despotism. I look also for the protection of the Reform Society, of the Free-trade Society, and of the Association of the Friends of Italy—as of course the cause of Hungary and that of Italy are identical. But I openly declare that to none of *all* these associations, I look with greater hope for their generous support, than precisely to the Peace Association. Should I not entertain these expectations, even in relation to that association also, after that generous speech of one of the most eloquent and kind-hearted of men; one of the most decided partizans and champions of freedom? [An allusion to Mr. Bright.] Other associations *may* support the cause of Hungary, but the Peace Society is morally obliged to support it, if it is logical, as certainly it is; if it is willing to carry its end, as certainly it is; if it is willing to accept the necessary conditions of its success, as certainly it must. Everything depends on good definitions, and none is on the continent of Europe so much misrepresented, as that word of peace [hear, hear]. A man is kicked out of his house; what shall he do with regard to the principles of the Peace Association? He must try to convince by reason his assailant, of course, but unhappily he answers by blows. Must he recur to the protection of the law?—that is of course. Well, but where there is no law, where the assailant is above the law, what is to be done? Surrender his property? I believe that would be so much as to surrender the principle of security of property, upon which, as upon a pillar of two of the social order, whilst it would be opposed to the instinct of self-preservation which God has given to the least worm itself. Attacked on the highroad by a murderer, will he offer his robe to the assailant? Or if he cannot otherwise defend himself and preserve his life, will he not slay him? No man, whatever society he may belong to, will give his robe to a murderer, in order to keep peace with his assault. So I consider, and so it must be considered, that the principle of legislative indifference, of non-resistence, is a different word from that of peace. That is precisely the case in Europe now. Nations are murdered, nations are oppressed by brutal violence, and the despots will not give up; at least they will try to the last. Now, what shall do the oppressed nations? Shall they rely upon the principle of pacification? Shall they rely that they themselves will abandon their power? Never: despots abandon never power. Shall they look to history? Where is a single free country which was not forced to win those free institutions, which secure the universal progress and development of liberty [loud cheers]—by legitimate defence of arms against arms? There is no single case in this world. Of course when a nation is in that happy condition of the people of England, that has its freedom of the press and of word, its Parliament, its institutions, its responsibility of Ministers, its public spirit, its position in the world, such a nation will of course never need and never have recourse to arms or material force: it has a guarantee of progress, and of its happiness, in its moral force. But how has England won all this material freedom? Suppose you had not had your revolution of 1668. England were in the same condition as Hungary now. Therefore I confidently know that it is not possible for the glorious association of peace to have the intention to condemn the nations of Europe to that state, to wait for the artificial buildings of despotism to fall by themselves, because never in history they fell by themselves, but only when the people helped them to fall. I affirm, that it is on liberty and justice alone that peace can be permanently based [cheers]. As to the principle of the Peace Society, as a Christian principle, none can share more heartily than myself in sympathy for it. What is the Christian religion? Do I not read the angelic words, "Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth and goodwill to men?" But peace to tyrants?—that is oppression. Peace to murderers?—that would be the suicide of society, and that is not Christian. The second great Christian principle is, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, and do unto others as thou wish others to do to thee." Now, if anybody sees a murderer come and pull his neighbour's house down, would it not be required by that principle that he should go and help him? Therefore, I ask every member of the Peace Society to remember that great rule, given by our Saviour to humanity, "Thou shalt do to thy neighbour as thou would do to thyself" [applause]. I find, too, that it is a Christian duty to give to the emperor what belongs to him, but it is not taught by the Christian religion to give him what does not belong to him—the freedom of mankind is not the property of an emperor or a king. . . . Public opinion is almighty, it is true, where it can act. But in what reposes the omnipotence of public opinion? It reposes in the belief, that it is supported by power. But if public opinion would renounce the benefit for every possible exigency of the application even of material means, then, of course, the Emperors of Russia and Austria nothing would care for the public opinion of the whole world. That being my opinion, I highly declare that myself also I will have peace; and all Europe, all nations of Europe will have peace, but peace and not a prison. Peace, then, cannot be so long as the material welfare and moral dignity of oppressed nations continue to be sacrificed to the Moloch of ambition, the ambition of a few families. Peace there cannot be so long as the entire science of the governments of a great part of Europe can be summed up in one word—"People, pay, because I want soldiers and spies to keep you in servitude." There is no peace where the bondsman dare not shake his chain; that is prison. God has not created this fair world to be a prison to humanity. Peace can only be founded upon the contentment of nations; and that contentment is a fruit which in no other garden than liberty grows [cheers]. On every point I find the principles of the Peace Association identified with my wishes and wants, and, therefore, I was confident that Manchester, being one of the most glorious workshops of the Peace Association, there not only could be no impediment, but this would prove to be a support, to the cause of the liberty of the world; and this my expectation, this my presentiment is gloriously fulfilled in this meeting.

What was it, then, that he had to ask of the English people? For himself nothing—he would rather starve; though for his country he would beg like Belisarius from door to door. He asked that public opinion should continue to pronounce itself—that the words of Falstaff, "I would that it were bedtime, and all were well," might never be taken for a motto by the people of England. He denied that he had said a republic based on universal suffrage is the only future possible to Europe—it was of Hungary that he spoke. For himself, he had republican convictions; but he would never be a knight errant against governments. He concluded thus:—

The generous attention I have met with in England, and here also, makes me believe that you have expected to find in me something worthy of your attention. Now, the spell is broken which, by distance, rested on my name [No, no]. The halo of expectation has died away; and here I stand, at last, a common man, as thousands and thousands are, whom your own country has here. But, ladies and gentlemen, however deep I may have fallen in your estimation as far as my own self, in so much let me believe that the present day will not vanish without some benefit to the cause of my poor native land, and without some benefit to the cause of humanity; and, therefore, I end with these words,—People of Manchester, let not the world, let not history say, that on the eve of the last struggle between despotism and liberty, you have nothing further to give to the principle of freedom than the compassion of tender hearts. People of Manchester,—people of England,—up, up, with manly resolution, and to the despots shout, "Stop!" like the peoples of old, and you have given freedom to the world [great cheering, prolonged for some minutes].

Dr. Vaughan was the next speaker—a post which it would have been temerity in nearly any other man to occupy. He eloquently expounded the principles represented in Kossuth's person, and went on to speak, as directed by his resolution, of the new alliance of England and America:—

I remember being in a public meeting some twenty years ago, where an orator exclaimed, "England and America against the world!" Well, I thought, if *they* go at it—[laughter]—they will be a tolerable match for the world [increased laughter]. But, then, I have reflected since, as I have got older, that I could mend that phrase; and, instead of saying, "England and America *against* the world," I would say, "England and America *for* the world!" [immense acclamation.] For the world. Ay! let the stars and the stripes and the Union Jack float side by side—the symbols of brotherhood—until all men are brothers! [hear, hear.] Oh, Mr. Chairman, folks mistake me greatly who suppose that I have a passion for war [laughter];—I have something of the pugnacious about me [renewed laughter], there are multitudes of things in this bad world that I would tear to pieces if I could [hear, hear]. But war, in the ordinary form in which it has come before me—in the page of history—is so terrible to my apprehension, that I have no one word to set forth my intense loathing of it. The only thing is, that if there is one thing on this side the bottomless pit—one thing of which I have even a deeper loathing than I have for war, it is that thing—that more silent, that more slow, but that more subtle, ever-acting, body-destroying, soul-consuming, man-devouring thing we mean by the one word absolutism. Let me drawback the dark wings of the demon of absolutism—let me unveil to you the many thousand forms of misery and death ever going on there; and if the battle-field be a hell, I think you may go deeper, and even find a worse [hear, hear.] That is my notion. If the Czar is to have a charter for handing over the people of Europe to a sway like that of absolutism, then I say, deliberately, as in the presence of my Maker, I am not the Englishman to put my hand to that charter [loud applause.] On the contrary, I feel bound, as in that

solemn presence to do all that man might dare to do, to prevent his ever having it. But I yield not to Mr. Bright in the zeal with which I would employ all peaceful means possible for the accomplishment of this end. I hope I am willing to strive to the uttermost for the peaceful progress of humanity. That is my solicitude; and anything apart from that, anything beyond it, was a matter on which I do not like to think, and of which I will not here speak.

The Rev. Doctor, in conclusion, shook hands with Kossuth, saying, God bless you, sir, and may the future of your history, and the future of your noble country, and the future of this whole Europe of ours, be such as to gratify the warmest wishes of your heart?" [tremendnous acclamation.]

The next morning, about two hundred gentlemen met at Mr. Henry's house, and Kossuth briefly addressed them.

THE BIRMINGHAM BANQUET.

It was four o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, when M. Kossuth reached the Birmingham railway station. He was there received by Mr. Geach, M.P., and escorted to the Queen's Hotel, where he took some refreshments. He then proceeded to the Town Hall, where the banquet was to be held, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the people, who again crowded the streets, banners waving from many windows, and the bells ringing merrily.

In one of the rooms of the hall, the various deputations charged with the presentation of addresses had assembled; and it was determined that the ceremony of presentation should be at once performed. Mr. Geach therefore took the chair, and the following addresses were presented:—

The Birmingham Address, presented by Mr. Scholefield, M.P.
The French residents' Address.
The Coventry Address, by the Rev. Mr. Lilly.
The Derby Address, by Mr. Ald. Moss.
The Northampton Address, by the Mayor.
The Worcester Town Council Address, by the Mayor,
The Warwick Address, by the Mayor.
The Kidderminster Address, by the Rev. Mr. Gibson.
The Wakefield Address, by the Members of the Town Council

The Birmingham address—which was signed by many thousands of persons, and was very handsomely engrossed, and emblazoned with the arms of Hungary, was as follows:—

Illustrious Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Birmingham, have no fitting words wherein to express our pride and pleasure at hailing as our guest the leader of one of Europe's noblest nations, and the most glorious representative of liberty throughout the world. We venture to express our hope that your visit to this town, while not altogether devoid of satisfaction to yourself, will not be without advantage to the cause of Hungary. Since your arrival in this country you have more than once congratulated our nation on the vigour and intensity of its local life. Your visit to this town gives us occasion to hope that you recognise in the part its inhabitants have taken in the political destinies of England and the world, the existence here of that great principle; and it may be within your knowledge that on one memorable occasion we were first to give evidence of its activity amongst us. But the precedency which we are most proud of is, that we anticipated every other English town in rendering homage to the cause of which you were the illustrious champion, and in expressing sympathy with the nation of which you are the glorious representative. We would fain believe that you will not be sorry to tread the very ground whereon was kindled the earliest sparks of that holy fire of symyathy for Hungary, which now glows in every English heart. This day, which bestows on us your presence, so long desired and earnestly looked for, will be a day precious in our memory. It is our hearty wish and earnest prayer, that your visit to our town may not only be to us a source of honour and delight, but may yield the noble fruits of encouragement to oppressed humanity, so nobly personified in yourself, nor remain without avail to that glorious cause, and that heroic nation, to whose service you have consecrated your life and genius.

Immediately after the presentation of the addresses the company assembled in the magnificent Music Hall, which presented on this occasion a most splendid spectacle. Suspended from the walls were a number of Hungarian flags. The fronts of the galleries were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and on a score of banners, wreathed round with laurels, the greatest names in Hungarian history were inscribed. Amongst them were the names of Bem, Perczel, Klapka, Guyon, Count Louis Batthyany, Lasroyski, Baron Jeszensk, Dembinski, Major Murman, Wysveke, and Vetter. Over the banners to the memory of the great departed crape was thrown, in tribute of respect for the noble deeds which they had achieved in life. The side galleries were filled with ladies in full dress, all of them displaying the Hungarian colours. Such had been the anxiety of the fair sex to be present, that the tickets at first issued at 5s. rose ultimately as high as 15s., at which they were disposed of on the day preceding the banquet. The organ and great galleries were densely crowded by persons who had paid for the privilege. In the body of the hall nearly 900 persons sat down to dinner—a larger number than on any similar occasion. The company was composed of the magistracy, the majority of the members of the corporation, and the representatives of all the great manufacturing establishments in the town. There was also a large number of gentlemen from Wolverhampton, Coventry, Worcester, Leicester, Derby, and other towns of the districts. When M. Kossuth entered the hall (introduced by Mr. Geach,) he was greeted with demonstrations of applause which lasted several minutes, the organ playing a favourite Hungarian air. Mr. Scholefield, M.P., presided, having M. Kossuth on his right; and in addition, at the principal table, there were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Muntz, M.P., Mr. Geach, M.P., Mr. Charles H. Bracebridge M. Pulszky, M. Paul Hajnik, Mr. Algernon Massingberd, General Vetter, General Wallbridge, Colonel Gal, Colonel Kiss, Baron Kemeny, M. Karacsay, Mr. George Dawson and other gentlemen. The table at which the illustrious guest sat was decorated with handsome candelabra and plate, which was lent for the occasion. Grace before dinner was said by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, and this over, "God Save the Queen" was sung by the fine choir in attendance, led by the unrivalled organ. After dinner grace was said by the Rev. Brewin Grant. The chairman read letters from Lords Havington and Leigh; Messrs. Villiers, M.P., Thornely, M.P., Foley, M.P., Benbow, M.P., Sydney, M.P., Collins, M.P., and Mr. W. D. Hill, Q.C., expressive of regret at their inability to be present; and one from Walter Savage Landor, who said, "how happy I should be to sit or stand in the presence of the only statesman whom I revere or respect."

"The Queen" (drunk with three times three and vociferous cheering) — "Prince Albert" — "The Sultan of Turkey and the President of the United States"—were given in succession. General Wall bridge responded on behalf of the President of the United States. His countrymen might (he said) occasionally get a little wrong, but they were always ready to take a lesson from an elder brother, and in the cause of constitutional freedom, they were ready to put shoulder to shoulder with Old England; he hoped that before long the true policy of the present age would be recognised—no interference with other nations; let all and every people work out its own good government [great cheering].

The toast of the evening was then introduced by the chairman, in a speech briefly explaining the reasons why the people of England delighted to honour the man who might have been king of Hungary. The utterance of his concluding words, "The health of our illustrious guest, Louis Kossuth," was a signal for a display that would have been extraordinary, but that it was only in keeping with what has been so often repeated during the last three weeks. The company rose unanimously, the ladies in the galleries waved their colours and handkerchiefs, and for several minutes the cheering was tremendous. This partially subsiding, the choir sang the following, which had been written expressly for the occasion by Walter Savage Landor:—

Rave over other lands and other seas,
Ill-omen'd black-wing'd Breeze!
But spare the friendly sails that waft away
Him, who was deem'd the prey
Of despot dark as thou, one sending forth
The torturers of the North,
To fix upon his Caucasus once more,
The demi-god who bore
To sad Humanity heaven's fire and light,
Whereby should re-unite
In happier bonds, the nations of the earth;
Whose Jove-like brow gave birth
To that high wisdom, whence all blessings flow
On mortals here below.

Rack not, O Boreal Breeze, that labouring breast
On which half dead, yet rest
The hopes of millions, and rest there alone,
Impiously every throne
Crushes the credulous; none else than he
Can raise and set them free.
O bear him on in safety and in health!
Bear on a freight of wealth
Such as no vessel yet hath ever borne;
Although with banner torn
He urges through tempestuous waves his way;
Yet shall a brighter day
Shine on him in his own reconquered field;
Relenting Fate shall yield
To constant Virtue. Hungary! no more
Thy saddest loss deplore;
Look to the star-crown'd Genius of the West,
Sole guardian of the oppreat.
O! that one only nation dared to save
Kossuth, the true and brave!

M. Kossuth then rose to respond. The moment he was upon his feet, every person in the room again stood up, and hailed him with a shout which must have been heard far beyond the walls of the building, and was again and again repeated. Silence being at length obtained, the object of this rapturous enthusiasm proceeded to deliver an oration, surpassing any of his former utterances in England. He thus began:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—Three years ago yonder house of Austria, which had chiefly me to thank for not having been swept away by the revolution of Vienna, in March, 1848, having in return answered by the most foul, most sacrilegious conspiracy against the chartered rights, freedom, and national existence of my native land—it became my share, being then member of the ministry, with undisguised truth to lay before the parliament of Hungary the immense danger of our bleeding father land. Having made the sketch, which however dreadful, could be but a faint shadow of the horrible reality, I proceeded to explain the alternatives which our terrible destiny left to us, after the failure of all our attempts to avert the evil. Reluctant to present the neck of the realm to the deadly snake which aimed at its very life, and anxious to bear up against the horrors of fate, and manfully to fight the battle of legitimate defence, scarcely had I spoken the word—scarcely had I added the words that the defence would require 200,000 men, and eighty millions of florins—when the spirit of freedom moved through the hall, and nearly 400 representatives rose as one man, and lifting their right arms towards God, solemnly said, "We grant it—freedom or death." (The solemnity of gesture and voice with which M. Kossuth uttered these words produced a powerful effect upon the assembly.) Thus they spoke, and there they swore, in a calm and silent majesty, awaiting what further word might fall from my lips. And for myself: It was my duty to speak, but the grandeur of the moment, and the rushing waves of sentiment, benumbed my tongue. A burning tear fell from my eyes, a sigh of adoration to the Almighty Lord fluttered from my lips; and, bowing low before the majesty of my people, as I bow now before you, gentlemen, I left the tribunal silently, speechless, mute. (M. Kossuth here paused for a few moments, overpowered by his emotion, with which the company deeply sympathized.) Pardon me my emotion—the shadows of our martyrs passed before my eyes; I heard the millions of my native land once more shouting liberty or death [loud cheers]. As I was then, sirs, so am I now. I would thank you, for the generous sympathy with which, in my undeserving person [no, no!] you have honoured the bleeding, the oppressed, but not broken, Hungary. I would thank you for the ray of hope which the sympathy of the English people casts on the night of our fate. I would thank you, gentlemen, warmly as I feel, and as becomes the dignity of your glorious land. But the words fail me; they fail me not only from want of knowledge of your language, but chiefly because my sentiments are deep, and fervent, and true [loud cheers]. The tongue of man is powerful enough to render the ideas which the human intellect conceives; but in the realm of true and deep sentiments it is but a weak interpreter. These are inexpressible, like the endless glory of the Omnipotent [loud cheers].

Even from his early youth, he had been spiritually connected with Britannia. He was yet young, under rigorous circumstances, "almost anti-didactically, preparing my soul for the duty which is a common one to us all—to be useful as far as possible to Fatherland and to humanity"—quite unable to anticipate the great things that have since occurred—to anticipate that it was he who would have to break a way to the freedom of thought in his native land — to have unprecedented influence on his nation's life, capable of leading from the indifference of despondency to the cheerfulness of activity, and by activity to self-confidence—that the liberation of his people from those hereditary burthens that had weighed them down for 500 years, and the sanction of the great principle of equality in duties and rights, should ever be associated with the recollection of his humble name; or that it should be his lot to reconcile the stubbornness of past ages with present necessities and the exigences of modern times—that it was he who should at one time of his life be the shield of protection to the head of the proud house of Hapsburg—and that, seeing this service returned by a war of extermination to his native land, it should be his destiny to lead on Hungary in such a gigantic struggle for independence — that struggle which, spite of its momentary misfortunes, will still prove the death-blow to the bondage of feudality, the turning-point in the future of at least one-half the European continent, a cry of alarm to all nations to unite in the cause of freedom against the union of absolutism—that he should raise his nation out of the narrow proportion of a provincial vegetation to such a rank as would make her an element indispensable to the triumph of civilization and liberty; and at last that he, the insignificant son of modest Hungary, should be honoured with so much notice from this glorious land—these and many similar things could never then have entered into his dreams. The sphere of activity which was then open to him was narrow as his faculties, and modest as his condition. Ambition never troubled the peace of his mind. He knew that it is not given to man to choose his position in the world, but that it is given to him honestly to fill the place which Providence assigns. So he rested content with the idea that the great Architect above knows best what use to make of the meanest nail, and endeavoured to prepare himself to become a feeble instrument in the hands of Providence to do some little good work.

In this endeavour I had for my teacher that book of life, history. It was the great examples of the classical past that warmed the susceptible young heart to noble aims and instincts; but the thirst of scrutiny pushed on the mind to look around for some other master than the ruins of vanished greatness, or those mournful monuments of the fragility of human things. I looked round not for ruins but for life, and to be able to teach my nation how to live [cheers]. It was then that my regards turned with admiration upon the Anglo-Saxon race, this living wonder of both hemispheres, the glorious Albion [loud cheers]. Hither my attention was drawn by the striking resemblance and coincidence of institutions which the observer cannot fail to mark in the histories of our past. Hither my attention was drawn by the fact that the fatal sickness of European statesmanship, inherited from ambitious conquerors—the propensity to centralize every power, and to govern the people like imbeciles, even in their domestic concerns—is here. It has not yet extirpated the germ of municipal public life, without which I believe no practical freedom can exist; and for the loss of it all ministerial responsibilities, all parliamentary omnipotencies, are but a pitiful equivalent. But above all, hither was my attention forcibly drawn by the wonderful greatness of your country. And I was searching the source of it, and I found it, not alone in your institutions, because these, as every human thing, can nowhere be entirely perfect, but I found them, together with those institutions, in that public spirit which pervades every fibre of your nation. Sir, like the Spirit of God, which, on creation's day, spread over the waves, I found it in the freedom you enjoy. Yes, sir, I found England not free because mighty, glorious, and great; but I found her mighty, great, and glorious, because free [loud cheering]. So was England to me the book of life which led me out of the fluctuation of wavering thoughts to unshakeable principles. It was to me the fire which steeled my feeble strength with that iron perseverance which the adversities of fate can break but never bend. My heart and my soul will, as long as I live, bear on itself the seal of this book of life. And so has England long ago become the honoured object of my admiration and respect; and so great was the image of Britannia which I cherished in my bosom that, lately, when the strange play of fate led me to your shores, I could scarcely overcome some awe in approaching them, because I remembered that the harmony of great objects wants the perspective of distance, and my breast panted at the idea that the halo of glory with which England was surrounded in my thoughts, would, perhaps, not stand the touch of reality, the more because I am well aware all what is human, and that every age, has its own fragilities. I know that every society, which is not a new one, has, besides its own fragilities, to bear als o

the burdens of the sins of the past, and I know it to be almost a fatalistical law in mankind's history, that the past throws over so large a shadow on the present and on the future that, to dispel it entirely, the sun must be mounted very high [loud cheers]. But this much I must state with fervent joy—that on the whole the image which reality in England presents, bears at every step such a seal of greatness teeming with rich life, and so solid in foundation, that it far surpasses even such expectations as were mine. And the thing which in the midst of your great nation strikes most the mind of the observer, is that he meets in moral, material, and social respects, such elements of a continual progress towards perfection; and these elements display such a mighty, free, and cheerful activity, and this activity is so lively pervaded by the public spirit of the people, that however gigantic those triumphs of civilisation may be which England has already proudly to show to the astonished world—and so great they are that things called wonders by history shrink to pigmies before them—nevertheless, one feels by instinct all this to be but a degree; a gigantic one to be sure, but still only a degree to what posterity will have the lot to admire here.

From these profound and eloquent generalities he descended to local particularities. He had not the pretension to tell to the men of Birmingham their own history—in which the name of William Hutton was a glory; but he would tell them what it was that made him look to them with special hope and trust—for there, if anywhere, he believed this sympathy would have a practical issue. Birmingham was a true representative of those old corporations which were the strongholds of liberty, while all around was in feudal bondage: "And what were the cities of old? Almost nothing else but corporations of manufacturers, independent in their situation, working at the fire of their own domestic hearth, working for themselves—men whom we might characterise as small masters, not overwhelming in wealth, but independent in their position. . . . . Now, this is precisely the happy condition and the glory of Birmingham. It is this basis upon which Birmingham rose from the time of Julius Cæsar. Always a seat of industry, it became the centre and the heart of a large manufacturing district, bringing the combination of the lime, iron, and coal of that district in suitable forms to become the common benefit of the world; giving arms to those who had the lot to fight for their liberation, the pen to fix the idea of thinking men, the cable to the wandering sailor, as also the fine neck chain to the fair beauties of the world. I saw with admiration the Crystal Palace, that magnificent meeting hall to humanity. The meeting was in London, but I was lost in a wonderment at Birmingham's astonishing industrious energy. I saw and admired the crystal fountain, the most magnificent work in glass industry. I know Birmingham to be the metropolis of the great railway system. I know that it was Birmingham which preceded by its local exhibition the idea of the world's Exhibition. I know that it was Birmingham which gave, by the genius of its Elkington, the electrotype to us. I knew that machine-weaving was here used before the power-loom was introduced elsewhere. I knew that here was the workshop of Watt, whose steam-engines blotted the word 'distance' out of the dictionary. But what I the most admire is that you have even made steam—this omniferous power of our times—subservient to the peculiar domestic and independent character of your largely-diffused industry, so as to be almost an article of domestic use." These were the special characteristics of Birmingham, but common, in degree, to all England; and therefore—

Myself, the wandering son of a bleeding nation, feels, after two hard years, for the first time, my heart flushed with joy, because on seeing the English people, and on inhaling their public spirit to my vexed soul, I can't forbear to believe that the freedom of such a nation must be the pulsation of mankind's approaching liberty; and that the part of the world where such a pyramid of civilization stands, cannot be doomed to be the prey of Russian or Austrian despots [great cheering]. You remember Paulus Æmilius, whose triumph by a whim of fate was placed beyond the tombs of his two sons. You remember his quite Roman words—"*Cladem domus med vestra felicitas consolatur.*" Were there anything in the world able to console a Magyar for the misfortunes of his fatherland, here is the place where I would repeat the words of yonder Roman son! But, alas! (and who would blame me for it?) even here where I am, and so surrounded as I am, still I feel myself a homeless exile—and all that I see carries back my memory to my down-trodden land. Sorrow takes deeper root in human breasts than joys; one must be an exile, and the home of the poor exile must be suffering as mine is, that the heart may feel the boundless intensity of the love of home. And, however strange it may appear to you, the roots of my life are not within myself, my individuality is absorbed in this thought, "Freedom and Fatherland" [cheers]. What is the key of that boundless faith and trust my people bear to me, their plain, unpretending brother—a faith and confidence seldom to be met in like manner? What is the key of it—that this faith, this confidence, stands stil fast, neither troubled by the deluge of calumnies, nor broken by adversities? It is that my people took, and take me still, for the incarnated personification of their wishes, their sentiments, their affections, and their hopes [cheers]. Is it not then quite natural that the woes of my people also should be embodied in myself? I have the concentrated woes of millions of Magyars in my breast. And allow me, gentlemen, a sort of national self-esteem in that respect. The people—that mighty basis of the pyramid of mankind—the people is everywhere highly honourable, noble, and good. Some few may be selected to be the honoured of humanity; they may, by the powerful soar of their genius, rise to the very height whence, as Halley or your Newton said, "Man is forbidden nearer to approach God." But they are exceptions, and because so, they are not the manifestation of the eternal law. And you know the development to which mankind is called is going on according to steady eternal laws. Those selected few stand on the top of humanity, so they are not the basis of it. The basis is the people; they are steady and lasting. My belief, therefore, is that it is the instinct of the people which is the true revelation of mankind's divine origin.

But though the people is everywhere honourable, noble, and good, every man had a national self-esteem; and he felt proud to be a Magyar [great cheering]—was proud of their strength—of that valour which was more than a match for treacherous civil war, for perjured invasion, for all but Russian diplomacy. It was said that they who thus struggled were only a party fanaticised by him:—

Afterwards the scorned party turned out to be a nation, and a valiant one. But still they said it was I who inspired it. Perhaps there might be some glory in inspiring such a nation, and to such a degree [cheers]. But I cannot accept the praise. No; it was not I who inspired the Hungarian people—it was the Hungarian people who inspired me [loud cheers]. Whatever I thought, and still think—whatever I felt, and still feel, is but a feeble pulsation of that heart which in the breast of my people beats. The glory of battles is ascribed to the leaders in history—theirs are the laurels of immortality. On meeting the danger they knew that, alive or dead, their name will upon the lips of the people for ever live. How different, how purer, is the light spread on the image of thousands of the people's sons, who, knowing that where they fall they will lay unknown, their names unhonoured and unsung, but who, nevertheless, animated by the love of freedom and fatherland, went on calmly, singing national anthems, against the batteries whose cross-fire vomited death and destruction on them, and took them without firing a shot—they who fell, falling with the shout, "Hurrah for Hungary!" [great cheering.] And so they died by thousands, the unnamed demi-gods [more cheering]. Such is the people of Hungary! Still they say it was I who have inspired them. No; a thousand times, no! It is they who have inspired me [enthusiastic cheering]. The moment of death, gentlemen, is a dreary one. Even the features of Cato partook of the impression of this dreariness. A shadow passed over the brow of Socrates on drinking the hemlock cup. With us, those who beheld the nameless victims of the love of country, lying on the death-field beneath Buda's walls, met but the impression of a smile on the frozen lips of the dead, and the dying answered those who would console but by the words, "Never mind; Buda is ours. Hurrah for the fatherland!" So they spoke and died. He who witnessed such scenes, not as an exception, but as a constant rule—he who saw the adolescent weep when told he was yet too young to die for his land; he who saw the sacrifices of spontaneity; he who heard what a fury spread over the people on hearing of the catastrophe; he who marked their behaviour towards the victors, after all was lost; he who knows what sort of curse is mixed up in the prayers of the Magyar, and knows what sort of sentiment is burning alike in the breast of the old and of the young, of the strong man and of the tender wife, and ever will be burning on, till the hour of national resurrection strikes—he who is aware of all this, will surely bow before this people with respect, and will acknowledge with me, that such a people wants not to be inspired, but that it is an everlasting source of inspiration itself [great cheers]. This is the people of Hungary [cheers]. And for me, my only glory is, that this people found in myself the personification of their own sentiments [hear]. This is all he can tell of himself, whom you are honouring with so many tokens of your sympathy. Let me therefore hold the consoling faith, that, in honouring me by your sympathy, you were willing to give your sympathy to the people of the Magyars. But let me ask, what can be the meaning of this sympathy of the English people? Is it but a funeral feast, offered to the memory of a noble dead? God forbid! The people of England are the people of life; their sympathy belongs to the life. The hurrah which greeted me on your shores—the warm, sincere cheering of the hundred thousands in your streets, so generous and still so modest, so loud and so sincere, so free and still so orderly—I take for the trumpet-sound of the triumph of freedom, justice, and popular rights. To be sure, deep is the sorrow which weighs on me; it is, as I have said, the concentrated woe of millions; but do not think, I pray, this sorrow to be that of despondency, which knows nothing better than hopeless complaint. No, this sorrow is such a one as enlarges the horizon of hope and of perseverance, getting, like the Anteus of the fable, new strength from every fall. Let me, therefore, assure you, gentlemen, that the people of Hungary has a future yet; let me confidently state that the people of England have not spent their sympathy to a corpse.

In reply to the question, What is the ground of this hope? he professed, first, his trust in the God of Justice—secondly, his faith in the destiny of humanity—thirdly, his convictions from the history of his nation. Under these heads he scattered some striking sentences:—"Nations die but by suicide." "An ambitious woman had in the palace of Vienna the sacrilegious dream to raise a child to the seat of power upon the ruins of liberty. Well she knew that God would not be with her, but she knew that the Czar would be with her; and what do they care for God, if only the Czar be with them?—the Czar who dared to boast that he has the calling to put his foot upon mankind's neck. Arrogant mortal! dust before God! The God of humanity can not admit this—do you not already his judgment mark? They said, Down with Hungary, that the Hapsburgs may rule as they please. And look! they had already in the first act of their sacrilegious plot to mendicate the helm of him whose aid gave them dishonourable bondage instead of the coveted might. They longed to be the sun, and have nations for moons to revolve around them in obedience; and they themselves became the obedient moon of a frail mortal." "Mankind has but one single aim, and that is mankind itself. And this aim has but a single instrument, mankind again. They are rebels against God who believe their calling to be—to form the Atlas, and to bear upon their shoulders the vault of humanity. One single pressure of the vault and they are crushed to dust. They are rebels against God who believe the great pyramid of mankind but for the purpose to exist that they may proudly stand on its top, having the pretension to doom the pyramid to immobility, only to serve as a pedestal to them to look down haughtily from the height. One shivering only, and they are shaked off, and hurled down to the dust. There let them lay." "The house of Austria, on the faith of its own crimes, is still sliding down, so as slide must he who came upon the fatal bridge painted by Milton's master-hand." "Francis Joseph, what has he, the blood-stained child, to give to the down-trodden nations? Oppression at home, shame and curses abroad; one-and-a-half milliards of debts; an approaching bankruptcy; the monopoly of tobacco; heavy stamp duties; consumption taxes (the very name tells the nature of it), and all his other glorious inventions to drain the life-sweat of the people. And when the blunt murmurs of groans raised by these gifts, in spite of martial law, the hangman, and the state of siege, rises so high as to reach even the imperial palaces, do you know, gentlemen, what the consoling answer is? I will tell you with the very words of the most decided organ of Viennese politics: 'It is told the Magyars are discontented. We know it well; but it was not our design to see them contented, but to see them pay.' Horrible! This word gives the key of the unavoidable future in your hands, gentlemen." "In Hungary, except some hundred foreign functionaries, there is not a single man, still less a single class, whose interests were not mortally hurt. Wounded is the nation's heart, conscience, religion, honour, nationality, freedom, memory—wounded in all that it held sacred and dear—wounded is the material interest of every class, down to that poor Wallachian who lived upon some plum-trees which he now cuts down to free himself from the heavy duty upon them." "As the Czar has brought the Hapsburgs to us, so Monk once brought the Stuarts back to you; but their faith was lost in their morality, and where are they now? Forsooth, I say, there is much likeness in our histories. We are now where you were after 1665. Restored dynasties have no future." "The House of Austria, bare of all elements of life, has but three things to vegetate upon—loans, bayonets, and the Czar. Its eternal wars lead to bankruptcy—its armies are composed out of the sons of those nations which hate it as man hates the hand which the blood of his mother had spilt; and as to the Czar, Europe will not, cannot, admit him to rule on the banks of the Rhine, of the Danube, and of the Po. Let, therefore, the House of Austria, proudly relying on its bayonets and its Czar, trample upon oppressed nations. I know that armies of to-day are not the condottieries of old—I know that the light has spread; and even bayonets think—I know that all Czars of the world are but mean dust in the hand of God—and so I firmly hope, nay I am certain, I shall yet see Hungary independent and free."

There was yet another ground of hope—the sympathy of England and of all free nations. The country of which great Shakspere had said:—

> This England never did nor never shall
> Lie at the proud feet of a conqueror—

this Britannia was able, by the use of her trident, to achieve for Europe liberty without war, to save the continent from being a great barrack and a great bloodfield, to save the lives of myriads, and avert bloodshed! "A glorious calling; nearly divine." The cause of Hungary was the cause of religious as well as of civil liberty:—

I say of religious liberty, and, therefore, not religious exclusion or sectarianism [hear, hear]—but free liberty to all—common liberty and protection to every religion alike [renewed cheers]. I, as you know, am a Protestant—and not only a Protestant by birth and education, but a Protestant by conviction [cheers]; but I here declare that I would struggle with equal enthusiasm to obtain religious liberty for Catholics as for Protestants, and for the protection of all men in the exercise of their religious convictions [cheers]. My opinion is, that the Church should not meddle with politics, and that Government should not meddle with religion. That is my creed [great cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, and cries of "Bravo"]. I wish not to be misunderstood. It is possible that, with my inadequate command of the English language, I may so express myself as to convey an impression different from that I intend. Yesterday, and on previous occasions, I have said that the Papal priestly government of Rome is the worst of human institutions, and I am led to fear that I may have given some offence to some well-meaning persons, who may have understood these words in a different sense from that in which they were intended. What I meant to say was, that the Church should not meddle with politics, and that as a political Government, a Government for secular purposes, a priestly Government, was the worst Government ever invented [hear]. I differ in my view with many as to Church property. To me the principle of property is sacred. When I was in power in Hungary there was no confiscation, no meddling with church property, but an autonomy of the whole church. I would have the Church to dispose of its own property by means of its own dignitaries and its own offices, but I would have them dispose of it so as to promote the efficiency of the Church, and not leave the working curates on £30, which it is clear no man can live on, while bishops are receiving thousands [cheers].

After again exhibiting the social resources of Hungary, and showing that Englishmen should direct their attention to foreign affairs, because, "with every down-beaten nation one rampart of liberty falls," he concluded thus:—

The people of Birmingham have ever been the champions of freedom. In Birmingham the political union which carried the Reform Bill emanated; and in olden time, when the principle of liberty was threatened by Charles I., Birmingham made a successful stand against Prince Rupert. I rely, then, on the sympathy—the active sympathy—of the men of Birmingham. I rely upon it confidently. I rely upon it in the name of all who suffer oppression and languish for freedom, like my people and myself. All they are my brethren, whatever tongue they speak, whatever country they call

their own. Members of the great family of mankind, the tie of blood is strengthened between us by common sufferings. To be sure, I have not the pretension to play the part of Anacharsis Klotz before the convention of France. You are not the convention of France, and myself also, humble as I am, still I am no Anacharsis Klotz; but my sufferings, and the nameless woes of my native land, as well as the generous reception I enjoy, may perhaps entitle me to entreat you, gentlemen, to take the feeble words I raise to you out of the bottom of my own desolation—take it for the cry of oppressed humanity, crying out to you by my stuttering tongue. People of England! do not forget in thy happiness our sufferings; mind in thy freedom those who are oppressed; mind in thy proud security the indignity we endure: remember the fickleness of human fate—remember that those wounds with which our nations bleed, they are so many wounds inflicted on that principle of liberty which makes thy glory and thy happiness; mind that these are a tie in mankind's destiny. Be thanked for the tear of compassion thou honourest with our mournful past, but have something more than a tear—have a brother's hand to our pressure to give!

M. Kossuth resumed his seat amid a repetition of the scene that greeted his rising.—The remaining toasts were rapidly disposed of. M. Pulzsky responded to "The Future of Hungary," and effectually disposed of all the accusations made against Kossuth by the *Times*. "To the memory of the brave who fell in Hungary," was proposed by Mr. George Dawson, in a speech that was much applauded. "The borough members" was responded to by Mr. Muntz, who declared, amidst much cheering, that we were disgraced as a country by our Government not having declared war against Russia when the armies of the Czar marched into Hungary. The *Times* newspaper he denounced as a pounds, shillings, and pence money-grubbing beastiality. (The whole company instantly rose and cheered the sentiment.) Lord Dudley Stuart followed. Mr. Weston proposed, "Our municipal institutions." At half an hour after midnight, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowded hall, the illustrious Hungarian took his leave.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Robert Wright, the vice-chairman of the committee, presented to M. Kossuth a medal, which had been struck in honour of his visit to Birmingham. The manufacturers were Messrs. Ryder and English; on the one side are the words, "Kossuth is free—Hungary has hope." On the reverse are the arms of Turkey, Hungary, and England, surrounded by a shield, with the words "Liberty, equality, fraternity."

In connexion with the visit of M. Kossuth to the north, it is proper to state that the London and North-Western Railway Company placed a royal carriage at his disposal, free, throughout his entire journey, and back to the metropolis.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.

The deputations of the five metropolitan boroughs in which addresses to Kossuth had been adopted, constituted themselves into a committee, and agreed that the ceremony of presentation should be performed in public, and in an assembly, which should have somewhat of a representative character. A sixth borough—the Tower Hamlets—had no share in the demonstration, as a borough, though we believe every district had given expression in some form to the general feeling; and we happen to know that an aggregate meeting would have been held had any building of proportionate size been procurable. The committee engaged Hanover-square Rooms as the scene of this third London demonstration; and Thursday last was the day appointed. Admission was by tickets, which were apportioned among the districts represented. Twelve o'clock was the hour at which the doors were to be opened, but at half-past ten a crowd of ladies and gentlemen had begun to assemble in Hanover-street, and by the time appointed had swelled to a number that foreboded an awful crush for precedence. Within a very few minutes after the opening of the doors, the splendid dancing-room was crowded, and many ladies in the ante-room were bemoaning the inaccessibility of their reserved seats. By great exertion on the part of the gentlemen-officials, and an amount of compression to which it seemed impossible that feminine costumes could ever submit, matters were at last accommodated. The room then presented a very animated, and even elegant appearance. At either end the flags of England, Hungary, and the United States were suspended; most of the gentlemen present, in accordance with a request on the tickets, wore the Magyar colours on their left breasts—the ladies, with scarcely an exception, displayed them in various tasteful forms. The platform was very conveniently disposed for general observation. Mr. Feargus O'Connor appeared thereon, and was saluted with a storm of exclamations that few would endure without flinching. At one o'clock, Madame Kossuth, attended by several ladies, were escorted to the platform, and hailed with immense cheering. Presently, the head of her honoured husband was seen to emerge—and then such shouts broke forth as men can only give when most highly excited. For some minutes huzzas were given and renewed, and when the voice failed hands and feet prolonged the welcome. Kossuth stood bowing his thanks on all sides. Lord Dudley Stuart took the chair. He introduced the business in an admirable speech, explaining to M. Kossuth who and what were the parties that this day did him honour. His own view of our relations with the European powers and the recent struggles he put in the form of a story:—

I was the other day taking a walk in the Green Park. As I passed along I observed two little boys who had got into a dispute and a fight. One, I think, wanted to take away the other's cap, and they set to work to have a tussle for it. One of them was getting rather the worst of it; and it happened that just then he saw a fellow whom he knew, who was a good deal bigger than himself, though he wasbut a boy, and he called out to him, "I say, Bill"—no, I don't think that was his name—I think he said, "I say, Nick—[great laughter]—Nick, come and help me" [renewed laughter]. And Nick was going to help him. I saw that this was very unfair. You know that if there be a phrase in this world that goes home to an Englishman's heart it is the short one, "fair-play." I said to this great big bully of a boy—[shouts of laughter]—who was going to interfere, "No, we'll have fair-play; you shan't interfere with that boy." The boy looked at me, but though he was a good big bully of a boy, of course he wasn't a match for a man [great laughter and cheering]—and so he slunk away [" hear," and renewed laughter]. But now, do you think that if I had said to that great, nasty, cowardly boy—[renewed laughter]—"Don't interfere between those two boys, but, mind, whatever you do I shan't touch you—I shall remain quiet." Do you think my thus saying "Stop" would have the least effect upon him? [laughter.] Well. now, make the application [cheering.]

He told another story, which created even more merriment—that the correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, writing from this country, before the arrival of the illustrious Kossuth, says that "when Kossuth, the rebel who had been so shamefully delivered from captivity by the united exertions of America and England, arrived in this country,the course that he will pursue is to go about from town to town to see if he cannot get up a little popular feeling in his favour, and he will be accompanied in his tour by a man not much known in England, the representative of a small place called Marylebone. Lord Dudley Stuart will accompany him wherever he goes, and the effect will be perfectly ridiculous, for Kossuth does not know how to speak English, and Lord Dudley Stuart will be obliged to translate as well as he can what he says."

The presentation of the addresses, which were beautifully written on ornamented vellum, was then proceeded with, the members of the deputation being introduced, and cordially shaking hands with Kossuth. The ladies' deputation who presented the address of the women of England, were very loudly cheered, and were severally introduced by Mr. Nicholay to M. Kossuth and his lady. The scroll of name saccompanying the address was unfolded, and extended the entire breadth of the platform. Mr. Nicholay said that two or three more lists of signatures had come in that morning, and he was sure that in three or four days' time there would not be less than 45,000 names appended to it.

M. Kossuth then rose in the midst of a repetition of enthusiastic cheering, and proceeded to speak as follows:—

My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, some few weeks ago I myself might perhaps have shared the opinion of the correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, referred to by your chairman. So much felt I in heart on approaching the glorious shore of England—that shore which makes every man free [cheers]—so much felt I at the idea that I should have to speak publicly in your language, that I myself would have subscribed to the opinion that I could not speak English at all. I have, I know, but an imperfect knowledge of your language; my every second word is a fault; and if I am able to address you at all, it is because there is a hidden sentiment and a hidden spark in the breast which unites our thoughts [cheers]. But I am sure you will have indulgence for the accent and pronunciation of a foreigner [hear, hear]. When I came amongst you, all but quite ignorant of your language, the Holy Ghost of liberty seemed to be poured out upon me and to give me speech [loud cheers]. Liberty, gentlemen, being the common bond of mankind, and constituting the union of heart with heart, therefore words of freedom and liberty, though uttered with a faltering tongue, are always appreciated [cheers]. And now, if ever I need invoke that Holy Ghost of liberty; for I confess I was not prepared to see such a glorious meeting as the present, or that I should have the high honour of receiving so many and such warm expressions of sympathy. If, on other occasions, I was not prepared with words, I was not unprepared with ideas, but I trust you will excuse me if, on the present occasion, I am unprepared even with ideas. You must allow me to answer the ladies first, because politeness and the warm sentiments they have expressed require me to do so. Ladies, you have a glorious lot assigned to you by destiny [hear, hear]; for the Author of Nature has decreed that every man, whomsoever he may be, whatever his condition, whatever his fate, should bear throughout his life the seal which the angelic hand of a mother has impressed upon him [loud cheers]. The ladies of a country mirror its character [cheers]. They are our refuge from the cares of life; and when we fall into adversity, where do we withdraw for consolation but to you and to your sympathies. I speak as I have found (pointing to his wife, who rose to acknowledge the vehement cheering that followed the graceful allusion). And if the struggle for a noble cause is unhappily surrounded with difficulties unforeseen, where is the source from which man draws new strength? Your approbation, ladies, your smile [cheers]. God bless you, ladies, for having given me this approbation. Here I swear, before you and the Almighty God, that you have added strength to my strength, and that I will go on in my work, to the last moment of my life, truly, honestly, and energetically. You mention in your address the difference of reception between Haynau and myself [laughter]. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have such a strong feeling of duty that the word merit is almost unknown to me. I cannot quite understand what it is to have merit, because I consider every good which a man can do to be a duty [cheers]. Therefore, having this idea of duty, I can say that I feel no pride in any comparison whatever; but so much of a noble self-esteem I have as to believe that Icannot be put in comparison with such a man as Haynau [cheers]. I esteem it an honour to be thus received by a meeting that cheered the allusion to what was done by the noble fellows who acted towards that man in the way you know [laughter]. High functionaries may feel scandalized when they hear the thundering voice of a sound-thinking people speaking not in the tone of an Æolian harp [much laughter]. But what I know is, that the instinct out of which that deed arose so spontaneously is a noble instinct, an honour to humanity [cheers]; it is a revelation of man's divine origin, in the form of hatred against cruelty and despotism, and of respect for human rights [much cheering].

In the remainder of the speech there was not much that he had not said before. He suggested to the representatives of the five boroughs containing a million and a half of inhabitants, that it was strange they had no municipal existence. He asked that in every form of public activity—in our chambers of commerce, our Parliamentary Reform agitations, and in our religious societies—we should remember the cause of Hungary; adding to every petition a prayer for the protection of Europe from Russia. He gave the Peace Society another reason for yielding him the support which he had claimed at Manchester. Absolutism wasted more lives than the sword. In Russia the average length of human life was only twenty-five years—in England, forty-five—in America, very unhealthy in many parts, thirty-five. Two millions and a half died in Russia, where only one million and a half would die on the English average. These million lives were a sacrifice to the social condition induced by despotism. One of the addresses had referred to the brave Hungarians who fell in conflict—he apostrophized them as looking down from heaven, and beholding, already, that their blood was as seed. Lastly, he conjured his hearers, with a passionate gesture, to believe that though his tongue was thus feeble, his heart was true; that to promote liberty was the end of his life, and it should have the faithful service of his arm. He then retired from the room, amidst long-continued cheering.

The meeting closed at once, with thanks to the Chairman. A great crowd quickly gathered in the Square, hoping to catch one more glimpse of Kossuth—and, as his carriage rolled off it was followed by hearty farewell cheers.

The following is an accurate list of the places, from the corporation or body of the inhabitants of which addresses have been presented to Kossuth. Should it be found that any place, from the corporation or inhabitants of which any address has been sent, is not in this list, it must be understood that it has never reached its destination, and information as to the facts is requested to be communicated immediately to J. Toulmin Smith, Esq., of Highgate, near London:—Ashton-under-Lyne, Barnsley, Bath, Bedford, Bingley, Birmingham, Boston, Bradford, Bridgewater, Brighton, Bristol, Burnley, Bursiem (Potteries), Bury, Canterbury, Cambridge, Clerkenwell, Cork, Coventry, Croydon, Cupar-Fife, Derby, Deal, Dover, Dundee, Dunfermline, Finsbury, Glasgow, Halifax, Huddersfield, Ilkeston, Islington, Kidderminster, Lambeth, Leeds, Leicester, St. Leonard's (Shoreditch), Liverpool, Llanidloes, London, Manchester, Marylebone, Northampton, Nottingham, Oldham, Paisley, Pancras, Preston, Rochdale, Sheffield, Southampton, Southwark, Stafford, Stockport, Sunderland, Tonbridge, Taunton, Wakefield, Warwick, West Hackney, Westminster, Wick, Woolwich, Worcester, Wrexham.

Douglas Jerrold has addressed the following to the editors of the public press:—

Sir,—It is written in the brief history made known to us of Kossuth, that in an Austrian prison he was taught English by the words of the teacher Shakspere. An Englishman's blood glows with the thought that, from the quiver of the immortal Saxon, Kossuth has furnished himself with those arrowy words that kindle as they fly—words that are weapons, as Austria will know.

Would it not be a graceful tribute to the genius of the man who has stirred our nation's heart, to present to him a copy of Shakspere? To do this, I would propose a penny subscription. The large amount of money obtained by these means, the cost of the work itself being small, might be expended on the binding of the volumes, and on a casket to contain them.

There are hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who would rejoice thus to endeavour to manifest their gratitude to Kossuth for the glorious words he has uttered among us—words that have been as pulses to the nation.

The Committee of the Peace Society have forwarded to Louis Kossuth, by Joseph Sturge, Esq., the address to their friends, which was published in our last, with the following letter:—

TO LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Permit me to hand a copy of the enclosed document as an explanation to the Leader in the cause of Hungarian independence, and, through him, to his countrymen, why some of those who, like myself, are ardent friends of true freedom in every shape and in every land, do not actively appear in the triumphant demonstration with which he is received in Great Britain, although we cordially contribute to meliorate the condition of his exiled brethren, to promote the efforts put forth for his own liberation, and to elicit a strong and general expression of public opinion in this country against the cruel and wicked attempts of despotism to crush the constitutional rights and liberties of Hungary.

It is not because we less sincerely rejoice at his own personal safety, or less earnestly desire the independence and highest prosperity of his country, that we abstain from taking part in these enthusiastic expressions of admiration for his transcendent ability, patriotism, and disinterested efforts in the cause of the oppressed Hungarian people.

It is because we believe the clear and infallible precepts of the divine religion we profess as Christians prohibits, in all cases, a resort to arms. The experience of every people and country that has acted in opposition to these precepts, including the recent struggles in Hungary and Italy, have also brought us to the full and deliberate conviction, that the true freedom of a people can never be acquired and permanently maintained by the sword.

We are likewise convinced, that the untiring moral resistance of a people to despotism will ultimately secure to them their rights, without perpetrating a single crime, or shedding a single drop of human blood.

I am, very respectfully, Joseph Sturge.

Kossuth and his lady attended the Polish-Hungarian ball, at the Guildhall, on Thursday night, as promised. His arrival, at eleven o'clock, was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and received with hearty plaudits from the gay assembly. Preceded by the civic functionaries, he was conducted to the concert-room, where the music was suspended by cheers and hands-shaking. So terribly oppressive did this national form of gratulation become, that the friends of the republican hero were compelled to establish royal etiquette—standing on a dais, the whole company defiled before him, as they did before the Queen! Presently, M. and Madame Kossuth retired.

He did not embark on Friday, as was intended, by the "Washington." He will take his passage by the "Humboldt," on Thursday next, from Southampton. In the interval he enjoys much-needed privacy.

The Town Council of Cork have adopted, on the motion of Mr. F. Maguire, an address to Kossuth—the first of the Irish corporations that has done so.

The statement that Sir J. Clarke waited on M. Kossuth's family with an offer of his professional services is contradicted.

From amidst as many "copies of verses" as would half fill our paper, we select the following. The name subscribed will be recognized as that of a patriotic songstress.

WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

Hail, noble Kossuth! Prince of patriot men!
My country greets this long-foreshadowed hour
With deafening shouts of welcome. To her ken
Thy lofty heroism, moral power,
And dignity of soul, have been unveiled
In all their native majesty of might;
And thou, the champion of a people's right,
With deepest sympathy art proudly hailed.
Illustrious exile! welcome to our shore!
Welcome to English homes and English hearts!
Welcome! most welcome! Kossuth, thy lov'd name
Swells on the breeze, and winning loud acclaim,
A thrill of passioned energy imparts
To men of every grade, who gladly pour
Their tributary homage at thy feet,
Crying, "God bless thee!" as with one heart's beat.
England, free England, which has struggled long
To guard the right, and extirpate the wrong,
May well extend the frank, fraternal hand,
And bid thee welcome. Oh! 'twas such a band
Of brave, undaunted men as Hungary owns
This day, made tremble on their thrones
The weak, despotic monarchs of the past,
And round our isle a tide of freedom cast.
Oh! by the witness which those heroes bore,
Who perilled life itself in days of yore,
Our yearning sympathies, our hearts are won
To Freedom's standard, wheresoe'er the sun
Streams in full splendour on the peopled shore,
Or bathes the western heavens the wide world o'er.
Kossuth and Liberty! Give forth the word,
Till answering echoes from afar are heard,
And Austria herself is made to feel
Her empire lives but in her people's weal.
Kossuth and Liberty! The sound prolong,
Till men of every nation, every tongue,
Shall rally round the ensign Freedom rears,
And give a helping hand to all compeers.
Kossuth and Liberty! Freedom for man!
His heaven-born right throughout the earth's broad span,
Freedom, which yields the just demands of all,
Or titled monarch, or the slave in thrall.
Freedom, which reverently stoops to own
The soul of manhood may not be o'erthrown.
Kossuth! Thy name to Hungary endeared,
By patriots of all lands shall be revered,
And England proudly boast in days to come,
That Austria's exile found a British home!

KATE PYER.

MR. HUME TO THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Andrews has received the following letter from that venerable reformer, Joseph Hume. For many reasons, personal and political, it will be read with interest:—

Burnley Hall, Great Yarmouth, Nov. 14, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the reception you gave to the "man of the people" of Hungary, and am confident that the proceedings at Southampton, and everywhere else that L. Kossuth has visited, will be productive of great good to the cause of popular and responsible government in this and in every other country. I am sorry that I had not the satisfaction of seeing and congratulating him on his escape from the hands of the oppressor, and, further, of expressing my sincere desire that success may attend his efforts in the cause of good government. His cause is our cause, and I admire the talent manifested by him in the several answers to addresses and at public meetings. It will be a difficult task for any man claiming to be an Englishman to deny the truth of his statements, and I hope his advice may receive more attention from the aristocracy of this country than they have shown to his person. The state of my health has prevented my paying my respects to him, but I hope a future opportunity may offer. I have two objects in addressing you besides the expression of my thanks for your conduct towards him—viz., 1st, to suggest that Mr. Capel or Gilpin, or some person connected with the press, should collect all the addresses to Kossuth, and the best reports of his answers, verbal and written, and have them printed in a good type, and at the lowest possible price, as I anticipate for them circulation in this and other countries, and more benefit to the popular cause (the cause of responsible government) than from any other means I know. You can see to this being done, and we will ask Lord Palmerston to send copies of the collection to all the courts in Europe, as he did of Mr. Gladstone's letter. 2nd, to apply to the Attorney-General, to whom I have written, to give us his best assistance to have the cause of "the Stamp-office *v.* Dickens" decided; and further, to secure his co-operation and aid to remove the shackles on knowledge, which the stamps impose. . . .

I shall be here until Parliament meets, to recover strength for the labours of the session

I remain, yours sincerely.

JOSEPH HUME.

R. Andrews, Esq., Southampton.

[We understand that Mr. Gilpin has anticipated Mr. Hume's suggestion.]

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Nov. 19, Two o'clock.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE KOSSUTH DEMONSTRATIONS.

Last evening a deputation waited by appointment upon Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign-office, to present a number of addresses from the inhabitants of Finsbury and Islington, congratulating his lordship on the aid he rendered the Sultan of Turkey in effecting the liberation of the late Governor of Hungary. The deputation included J. H. Parry, and P. Barnes, Esqrs., barristers; Mr. Wakeling, Vestry Clerk; Mr. W. Shaen, A.M.; Messrs. Mudie, Elt, Rogers, and other gentlemen. They were introduced by Mr. Shaen, and received by his lordship with great courtesy.

The addresses having been read and presented, Lord Palmerston said he felt extremely flattered and highly gratified by this expression of opinion on the part of so large a number of his fellow-countrymen for his exertions in endeavouring to promote the cause of national freedom of those nations who stood in need of it. The Government was fully aware of the sympathies of the British nation in favour of the cause of Hungary, but of course, as the organ of her Majesty's Government, in friendly alliance with the great foreign powers which had been referred to, it could not be expected that he should concur in some of the expressions which had been used in the addresses. He felt, however, that it was highly gratifying to have been instrumental in aiding the cause of the patriotic Hungarians and Poles, who, without British intervention, would no doubt have been doomed to perpetual imprisonment and sacrificed their freedom, if not even their lives, in the cause of their country's independence. They never could have been rescued from the fate which awaited them, even by the aid which the Government of this country was enabled to afford, had not the Government been backed by public opinion here. There was no question of the great moral power which the Government of this country had over foreign affairs so long as the Government were backed in the exercise of that power by the public opinion of the people. No doubt the moral power of the British Government was immense, more than people generally imagined, but it would be only effective so long as the people and the Government went together. There could be no doubt but with regard to its Hungarian policy the Government had been backed by the people, as was instanced by the fact of the appeals which had been made from all quarters, and from all the large towns and cities in the kingdom, urging on the Government of this country to interfere in that important question. It was not necessary that England should exercise a power with its armies, with its bayonets, or with its cannons. The moral power, where the Government was backed by the people, would do a great deal more. The moral power was greater than anything else, but even that could not be made effective, unless the Government and people acted in unison. The Government, more especially the foreign department, were sometimes accused with keeping so much secrecy with regard to their transactions with foreign powers. It was said there ought not to be so much secrecy in diplomacy, but upon the same ground that men in the ordinary business transactions of life did not make public all the details of such transactions until the bargains in which they might be engaged were completed, so also was it necessary that the publications of the proceedings of diplomacy should be left to the judgment and discretion of that department of the government, in order properly to transact the business of the nation. The noble lord again said the reception of these addresses just read, and the general expression of approval of his conduct on the part of his countrymen, afforded him unfeigned pleasure and gratification.

Mr. Shaen observed that he felt that the people of England had been hitherto somewhat lukewarm as to the relations of this country with foreign questions, but recent events, coupled with the circumstance that encouragement was held out to them by the Government that they should do so, would have the effect, for the future, of making them equally alive to foreign as to domestic subjects.

Lord Palmerston remarked that one of the difficulties in foreign affairs which was felt was the fact of the great bulk of the people caring generally little about them. The Government had no desire to be urged on to war, although they were desirous of upholding the nationality of foreign countries. At the time when Hungarian affairs were agitating the world—he did not allude to recent demonstrations here—those which led to the step on the part of the Government, were the great demonstrations held in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and all the great towns, as well as the metropolis. When forty or fifty addresses had reached him from all the great towns, he (the noble viscount) forwarded them to Sir Stratford Canning, to show him that it was not merely the wish of the Government, but the wish of the people, that he should interfere and prevent that, if possible, which other powers were demanding, and that it was only that circumstance which rendered the Government in a position to grant aid if it was needed. But the Sultan, to do him justice, was most willing to lend his aid, and co-operate with this country in carrying out the wishes of the British Government. At the same time, however, a great deal of good generalship and judgment was required. His lordship having again expressed his gratification at these marks of confidence and approbation on the part of the people, the deputation withdrew, much gratified with the reception they had met with from the noble viscount.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR KOSSUTH'S DEPARTURE.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company have very handsomely offered the "Jupiter" for the conveyance of Kossuth to the "Humboldt." At a special meeting of the Town Council of Southampton, held yesterday, the following resolution was adopted, and ordered to be engrossed on vellum for presentation to Kossuth:—

That the council having received from the worshipful the mayor a communication as to the intended departure of the illustrious Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, from this port to the United States of America, on the 20th instant, the members of this council cannot refrain from hereby recording their admiration of those patriotic and strictly constitutional sentiments which he has every where, and on all occasions, enunciated to the public of this country, and of those prompt and unqualified details which he has given to the unfounded calumnies of the abettors of despotism and tyranny, whether resident in this or other countries, as well as of the surpassing eloquence and irresistible truthfulness with which he has placed before the British public the countless wrongs and the crushing oppressions of his beloved country, and the claims which it has on the sympathy and moral and energetic influence of all lovers of freedom throughout the world. Most gratifying as it has been to this council to have observed from day to day since the arrival of that great and distinguished man in our port, on the 23rd of October last, that the ardent admiration of his public conduct and private worth, and of his vast sacrifices for those great and undying principles of liberty which he so ably and so worthily represents, first publicly expressed by the mayor and corporation of Southampton, have been everywhere most enthusiastically re-echoed by the millions of the British people. For the purpose of further expressing our most profound and increased admiration of so illustrious, high-minded, and gifted an assertor of the rights of human freedom, and our deepest sympathy with that people of whom he is so distinguished an ornament; and after having carefully read and considered the statements of his traducers, and the manly replications with which they have been instantly met, this council resolves to invite his Excellency to a *déjeuner* on Thursday next, previously to his departure on his great mission to the United States of America, hoping and believing that his visit to England of the Old World, and to the United States of the New, will greatly tend, sooner or later, more closely to unite the two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race in the vindication and maintenance of human rights of freedom, and trusting that, by the blessing of Providence, he will ere long be restored to his country and home, and there realize in the emancipation of his beloved nation the most ardent wishes of his noble and generous soul, and the complete and enduring consummation of his transcendant exertions and labours.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The "Niagara" arrived yesterday with papers from New York, to the 5th inst. The elections in that state had resulted in the triumph of the Democrats; some rioting had taken place.

The *New York Herald* contains a letter from Washington, in which it is said "despatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Commodore Morgan, together with private letters from highly respectable Americans abroad, which are calculated somewhat to damp the enthusiasm in behalf of M. Kossuth. Previous to his embarkation at Constantinople a correspondence passed between him and Commodore Morgan, in which the latter distinctly informed Kossuth that his orders did not authorize him to let the vessel go to Southampton, where Kossuth desired to land, but simply to afford him a passage to this country. At Marseilles Captain Long intreated Kossuth not to compromise the United States' flag by issuing manifestos and exciting the people. But little attention, however, was paid to the request. Kossuth assumes the air of a conqueror—not of an exile. The statement that Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Chargé, communicated to this Government his instructions to ask for his passports as soon as Kossuth reaches here, is, I have reason to know, entirely and wholly unfounded."

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The effect of increased cold in the weather is perceptible in the weekly returns of mortality. In October the number of deaths registered in London did not in any week exceed 981, and in the fourth it fell to 861; while the weekly mean temperature during the greater part of the month was more than 52 degrees. In the week ending November 8, the mean temperature was only 40 degrees; last week it was 40 deg. 2 min.; and contemporaneously with this fall the deaths rose in the former week to 989, and in the last to 1,022. Last week the births of 814 boys and 712 girls, in all 1,526 children, were registered. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 was 1,338.

LIEUTENANT PIM has received a grant of £500 from the Treasury, towards paying his expenses to Siberia in search of Sir John Franklin.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1851.

With very cold weather and limited supplies of grain, our trade is firm for every article at fully last Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,150 qrs.; Foreign, 1,420 qrs. Barley—English, 1,910 qrs. Oats—English, 630 qrs.; Irish, 1,300 qrs.; Foreign, 310 qrs. Flour—English, 1,320; Foreign, 620 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line ..... 0s. 6d.
Half a Column....£1 10s. | Column..... £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FOR THE KOSSUTH FUND.

A few workmen at Ramsgate, by W. Meikle, workman.	£0	13	0
R. Wilkinson, Esq., Totteridge, Herts.	1	1	0
A Hater of Tyranny	0	5	0
A tribute from Oxford.	1	0	0
J. W. B.	1	0	0

Also, £1 from J. W. B. for the Anti-state-church Association.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1851.

Parliamentary Reform.

LETTERS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

IV.—PRACTICAL AIMS.

MOST PATIENT PEOPLE,—In common with many of yourselves, more especially the unrepresented amongst you, I hold the doctrine of Universal Suffrage. In strict justice every man contributing to the support of Government appears to me to be entitled to a voice in the management of national affairs—nor have I ever yet heard a good reason assigned for representative government as the best practical embodiment of a people's political rights, which might not be urged with equal force in favour of giving a vote to each man in the community. I believe a Reform Bill based on this principle of equal political rights to all, if conceded by the public opinion of the age and the country, would be as safe as it is just—practically, as conservative of good institutions, as it would be destructive of the abuses which have crept into them.

As a watchful observer of events, however, for many years past, I am convinced that the next move in the direction of reform will fall far short of this desirable end. The Government will propose nothing approaching to it. The enfranchised classes will not insist upon it. The unrepresented will not, even if agreed, be strong enough to secure it. Its time is not yet come. Neither desire, nor expectation, can be said to be ripe for this full measure of justice. Nothing remains for us, therefore, in regard to it but to wait and work.

Such being the practical view I am compelled to take of the position of this question, I feel comparatively indifferent as to the precise proposition which may be made and accepted in respect of the franchise. Whether we are to have a ten-pound constituency, or whether the qualification for the suffrage is to be only half that sum, or whether every householder rated to the poor is to be admitted within the constitutional pale, is a matter about which, as no principle is involved, so, I think, no difference of opinion among reformers should prevent their cordial union and co-operation. They will be wise, at this juncture, to take all that they can get—but they will be unwise to draw any precise line, and determine respecting it, to stake all their chances upon making it good. They cannot be argumentatively strong upon a compromise. They cannot be expected to effect a fusion of all classes by any policy which is not one of principle, but merely of degree. The pending contest, therefore, as it seems to me, should be made to turn upon something more definite, more defensible, and more practically beneficial, than the question of a few pounds more or less as the qualification of a voter. Hence, I would regard the pecuniary condition of the franchise as secondary only in our present aims and efforts. The real evil we have to strike down in our next contest with the oligarchy may be described in two words—*manageable constituencies.*

The borough system, under any conceivable extension of the franchise, will, if permitted to continue, produce all the worst mischiefs of which we now complain, and which we are seeking to cure. In time gone by, there may have been a good reason for granting to one place a constitutional privilege which was denied to others. No such reason exists now. No semblance of argument can be produced, for example, in favour of giving the privilege of sending members to Parliament to Guildford and Reigate in Surrey; while Croydon, Epsom, Chertsey, and Richmond, towns of equal or greater importance in the same county, are overlooked. In any attempt to modify our representative system, so as to adapt it, in some measure to the wants of the age, it would be difficult to say why Harwich should send two members to Parliament, while Romford, Chelmsford, Braintree, and Saffron Waldon, each with more than four times the population of that borough, should send none. We might go through almost all the counties of England in this manner, and for every borough favoured with direct representation, might point out on the average at least half a dozen towns equal in extent and importance, from which the favour is withheld. Why this distinction? What shadow of reason can be assigned for keeping up this difference between towns in all other respects precisely similar? What virtue is there in Andover or Bewdley, that they should have a hand in the construction of the legislature, whilst Kensington and Chelsea have none? These questions clearly point us to the ground which, in the coming struggle, reformers may occupy with most advantage. As it appears certain that a property qualification for the elector will be retained for some years yet to come, it would seem bad generalship to divide our ranks upon the question of more or less. We cannot get all that the most thorough-going amongst us would deem satisfactory; and, perhaps, the most timid and conservative would not propose less than, in this instance, we are likely to secure. Let us agree, therefore, to take whatever we can get by dint of hard pushing—but let us see to it that that which qualifies an elector in any one place, qualifies him in all.

"*No small constituencies,*" should be the rallying cry in the coming contest. These constitute the means by which popular representation is neutralized. Household Suffrage, even if we could obtain it, would be a comparatively small gain if the representative power is distributed, as now, amongst certain places, to the exclusion of all others of greater, or, at least, equal pretensions. But could we but combine to demand that no Member of Parliament should represent a constituency of less than from three to five thousand electors, the advantage secured would be immense, even if the electoral qualification stood precisely as it does. The system would then be a reality *as far as it went.* It would have truth in it, if not the whole truth. It would be really representative, although not of the whole people. It would effectually wrest political power from the hands of our Blaggses and Edwardses, from parliamentary agents, and other traffickers in corruption, and place it in the keeping of parties but little interested in the perpetuation of abuses.

A just apportionment of members to constituencies is the first great object to be contended for—the first principle by which to test the value of Lord John Russell's next Reform Bill. If he should propose no great change in this respect, his proposition, however otherwise liberal, will be substantially delusive. The last Reform Bill professed to base representation on the two elements, taken in combination, of population and wealth. If this principle be adhered to, as no doubt it will professedly, it will be our wisdom to insist upon its impartial application. I have by me a calculation made on *data*, furnished by Parliamentary documents, as to the manner in which this principle would operate in the English counties only. England and Wales are represented by 500 members. Suppose that number to be retained, and distributed among the counties, in equal proportions, according to the amount which each is found to possess of population and property—that is to say, suppose every member of Parliament to represent somewhere about 32,000 inhabitants, and £125,000 property rated to the relief of the poor—the following table will give a close approximation to the change which would be effected in the distribution of representative power in the counties of England only. I have set down opposite to the name of each county the number of members it now returns (including, of course, both borough and county members), and, in another column, the number it is *entitled* to return, if the principle on which the Reform Bill ostensibly proceeds were fairly carried out.

County.	Members it now Returns.		Members it is entitled to Return.
Bedfordshire	4	....	4
Berkshire	9	....	6
Buckinghamshire	11	....	6
Cambridgeshire	7	....	8
Cheshire	10	....	12
Cornwall	14	....	10
Cumberland	9	....	6
Derbyshire	6	....	7
Devonshire	22	....	16
Dorsetshire	14	....	6
Durham	10	....	10
Essex	10	....	11
Gloucestershire	15	....	15
Herefordshire	7	....	5
Hertfordshire	7	....	6
Huntingdonshire	4	....	3
Kent	18	....	18
Lancashire	26	....	47
Leicestershire	6	....	7
Lincolnshire	13	....	14
Middlesex	14	....	52*
Monmouthshire	3	....	4
Norfolk	12	....	14
Northamptonshire	8	....	8
Northumberland	10	....	10
Nottinghamshire	10	....	8
Oxfordshire	9	....	8
Rutlandshire	2	....	1
Shropshire	12	....	9
Somersetshire	13	....	15
Staffordshire	17	....	17
Suffolk	11	....	11
Surrey	11	....	17
Sussex	18	....	10
Warwickshire	10	....	12
Westmoreland	3	....	3
Wiltshire	18	....	10
Worcestershire	12	....	8
Yorkshire	37	....	47

Having secured this alteration in the apportionment of members to constituencies, we should take care that, in each case, the constituency, whether a county or borough one, be sufficiently numerous to guarantee its political independence. To obviate all cavilling, let the present proportion of the one to the other be retained. Thus, Buckinghamshire is entitled to six members—three of which represent the county, and three boroughs. Then, if a £5 franchise be adopted, its exercise might be thus conveniently regulated. Throw together into three districts of boroughs all the towns in Buckinghamshire, the united population of which would reach the amount required to be represented by three members, and let all not resident in these towns, but qualified by a £5 occupation, vote for the county members. Do this in every county throughout the United Kingdom, and you secure these general results—an extinction of small constituences without disfranchising any—a real representation, as far as it goes, based on the two elements of numbers and property—and an effectual transference of undue electoral influence from individuals and cliques to the people themselves.

In conclusion, and by way of summing up, I earnestly recommend you, in judging the worth of the projected Reform Bill, that you be guided by the following considerations:—

1. That, inasmuch as a property qualification of some sort will certainly be adopted, and, therefore, the present contest will be one of expediency only, you take the best franchise you can get, and regard it only as a secondary feature in the scheme.

2. That whatever the qualification of the franchise may be, it should entitle every man possessing it to a vote, either for a borough or county member.

3. That no member should represent a constituency of less than from three to five thousand electors, or a population of less than from 20,000 to 50,000.

4. That a fair and equal apportionment of members, upon the combined basis of population and wealth, be made to each county.

I have yet a few other topics to dilate upon—but must reserve them for a future letter.

I am, most patient people,
Your obedient, devoted Servant,
SIRACH SEARCHEM.

* This county, for obvious reasons, must be regarded as an exceptional one.

SUMMARY.

KOSSUTH is still our guest. The immense exertion he has put forth since his arrival here, have produced a degree of fatigue that make the immediate prospect of a sea voyage anything but pleasant to a bad sailor. But to-morrow he will positively leave us. An American steamer, running from Havre, will take him up in the Cowes Roads. The corporation and inhabitants of Southampton will give him a farewell, as hearty as his welcome.

Thrice has he spoken since our last—at Manchester, at Birmingham, and again in London. His entry into the first-mentioned town was as triumphant as a countless multitude and indescribable enthusiasm could make it—and it was all the more impressive, from the absence of organization or official guidance. The Free Trade Hall was the very appropriate scene of his formal reception. Mr. George Wilson and Mr. John Bright each acquitted himself, in introducing the proceedings, with a noble candour and earnestness—with conscious self-consistency, the constitutional reformer and the man of peace, gave hand and heart to the hero whom a hard fate had driven both to republicanism and soldiership. The addresses presented here, and at Birmingham, from neighbouring towns, showed strikingly the depth and breadth of the feeling which he has elicited. The metropolitan demonstration of Thursday is another and a striking fact of the same kind—showing how the great middle-classes of London, so difficult to excite, have been stirred to their very centre; and the better half of them—the ladies of the metropolis—are more enthusiastic than we remember to have seen them since they petitioned their virgin Queen for the abolition of the West India apprenticeship slavery.

The careful and lengthened reports we have

given of Kossuth's speeches on these several occasions are sure of being read; we need not, therefore, sketch their contents. But we cannot refrain from once more expressing our intense wonder and admiration at the eloquence displayed. We are sparing in the use of that much-abused term, and employ it now in its largest, highest sense, with the noblest examples of the art in our mind's eye. If exquisite adaptation on the part of the speaker to the associations of his audience—argument, cogent and rapid—imagery, so striking and beautiful that one knows not whether it was intended to dazzle or convince—humour, satire, pathos, in succession and contrast—thoughts heavy with the wisdom of the world's experience, uttered in a few syllables—above all, such a mastery of the audience that the speaker himself is forgotten in sympathy with his subject—if these be the qualifications of an orator, then is Louis Kossuth the greatest this age has produced. Brougham is eloquent, but it is the eloquence of the bar—Lamartine is eloquent, but it is the eloquence of the poet and the tribune—Mazzini is eloquent, but his is the lamp-smelling eloquence of the scholar—Kossuth's eloquence is that of inspiration. Remembering that he is a foreigner—that the words of our language must rise slowly to his tongue, and can only vehicle thoughts elaborated in his native language, and that he is so incessantly speaking as to leave no time for the barest preparation—there seemed nothing but literal truth in that remarkable expression which he used at Hanover-square. "The Spirit of Liberty was poured out upon me."—In the speeches we report to-day there are many sentences which, to use Tennyson's simile, "Time will wear as word-jewels on his fore-finger."

There is one man in the City of London who is eloquent in conception, if not in speech—and he is, Charles Pearson. He has devised a magnificent project of metropolitan improvement—principally the bridging over of the yawning ravine between Snow and Holborn-hills, and a railway, partly subterranean, from the heart of the City to King's-cross; whence easy and direct communication with three great lines. The scheme is too splendid to admit of laudation—its "advantages" too numerous to allow enumeration. The only question is the vulgar one, Will it pay? Mr. Pearson answers triumphantly in the affirmative. And he has persuaded the custodians of the civic funds to take the first step in their expenditure thereon.

The citizens of Edinburgh have shown their appreciation of municipal institutions by electing Mr. Duncan M'Laren to be their Provost, and on the express ground of his being a Voluntary; whereof he has given proof by refusing to "honour the national religion," by going to church in civic state. We believe the new Lord Mayor of London is a Protestant Dissenter; and we shall be delighted to hear of similar fidelity to religious profession on *his* part.

The meeting convened by the Peace and Aborigines Protection Society on the subject of the Kafir war, was a highly successful one—as the brief report in the Postscript of our last assured our readers. That it *was* important and influential is attested by the remarks it has provoked from the *Times*, which suffers itself to be fairly drawn into a controversy with Mr. Chamerovzow, on the means of preventing the recurrence of what the *Times* calls a calamity, but which we deem a calamity of our own guilty making. The Government responds to the demand of the public—pretty strongly expressed by the public journals—by sending off five more regiments to the scene of razzias and skirmishes.

Every newspaper reader remembers that for some weeks of last year a trial of certain differences between the London Dock Company and the Board of Customs, "dragged its slow length along," and threatened to re-appear in the law courts some months since. The proceedings, however, were suspended, and it was stated last week that the company had capitulated. Commercial men, knowing that the Company had the best of it, wondered why they had given in. In explanation, it comes out, that both parties, after having expended enormous sums of money, were disposed to accommodate the matter. It was easy to hint this to each other, and articles of peace were agreed on—viz., the payment of a nominal fine by the Company, and the withdrawal of all offensive imputations by the Customs. But the lords of the Treasury interfered, and surreptitiously introduced into the capitulation acknowledgments which the Company refused to make. They, however, seeing that they could in any case get nothing from the Government while the Government was enormously mulcting them in law expenses, pay the fine under protest; and supply the striking spectacle of a good cause and a wealthy suitor worsted at legal process.

When we have mentioned, with regret, that the winter opens, as usual, with a lamentable number of deaths from fire—with still deeper regret, that the novel crime of murdering one's children, and then one's-self, is becoming frightfully frequent—and, with pleasure, that the monthly returns of the Board of Trade indicate continued prosperity, we have only in conclusion, to intimate that our weekly comment on foreign affairs will be found in another column.

THE PROVINCE OF OUR MUNICIPALITIES.

It is one of the many services which Louis Kossuth has rendered to the nation of which he is the honoured and beloved guest, that he has raised the question, What is the province of our municipal bodies? Both directly and indirectly he has done this—directly, by the eloquent panegyrics he has pronounced upon municipal institutions, and the pathetic appeals he has addressed to them—indirectly, by supplying those institutions with an unusual ground of action; by presenting, in his own representative person, an object for their corporate congratulation and homage. And public intelligence has not been slow to take up the topic thus suggested. While the press has almost unanimously applauded the part taken by the corporations of London and Southampton, the exceptions to that harmony have been neither uninfluential nor unsympathetic. The *Examiner*, for instance, which has been staunch and earnest in support of the Hungarian cause, from the commencement of the struggle, takes strong objection to the action of the municipalities in addressing and *fêting* the Hungarian leader; alleging that those bodies are instituted for purely local and non-political purposes.

In maintaining another theory, we do not underrate the value of municipalities in their lower, uncontested sphere. Their natural history indicates their appropriate attributes. Material cares lay at the root of their existence, and therefore prescribe their first duties. Being simply an association of neighbours for mutual protection and advantage, the construction of a city, and the organization of all the provisions of urban life, is their first work. To that social contract, the charter of the sovereign is little more than an endorsement. It is at an after-stage that encroachment on his prerogative—or defence from his aggressions—begins; that process which aims at the golden mean of local self-government in combination with national supremacy. That aim is not yet accomplished in this or any European country. The primeval functions of the municipality are being overlaid by centralizing administration. The care of the poor, the management of prisons, the execution of justice, intra-mural police, street-cleansing and sewerage—one after the other are these duties filched away from those in whom they naturally reside. Not, it is true, without some show of reason—not always without substantial necessity. But from whatever cause, the tendency is visible and strong; and the same political party that forbids extra-local action to municipalities, over-rides the functions to which it would restrict them.

We claim for our municipalities the right of general political action alike on theoretical and practical grounds. It is the genius of the English constitution to regard every man as the member of some body of men. It was the object of the laws of Alfred to rule a nation, not to govern an empire—it was, therefore, a principle of those laws, that every man had a relation to his fellow-man as well as to his king. He was one of a tything, of a hundred, of a county; and each collective body was responsible in part for the units of which it was made up. For a long while past, the vast majority have ceased to have any legal relation but to the tax-payer and the constable. Millions are born and die without having once sustained a public capacity—without having even sat upon a coroner's jury. The special constable is the only form of State service known to this generation. A man may possess the franchise, but it is accidental; he may attend public meetings, but that is voluntary and irregular. He is never summoned by the commonwealth to meet and consider of its affairs. Yet it was certainly the idea of Saxon law that such assemblies should be comprehensive and periodical. It did not enact, like the law of Solon, that every citizen should take one side or the other in all public questions, under a penalty; but it did better—it provided for the education of every freeman in head and arm for the public service. Our wardmotes and county meetings are tattered remnants of this system. Until the system itself be reconstructed, on a basis wide as the foundations of modern society, the man of to-day is theoretically incomplete, wanting a noble aspect of human character—citizenship. Systematic municipal action on questions of public moment, would, we believe, prove highly beneficial in its practical operation. It would remove such questions out of the hands of interested or fanatical cliques, and commit them to the general community. As it is, there is no way open to a man of influencing the legislature, but that of agitation through the press, and by assemblies expressly convened—a system, the expensiveness of which is not its least evil. One may be conscious of possessing an idea that needs but ventilation to acquire vitality and power—but he must set about individual conversions, before he can give it to the common fund of thought and suggestion. And everyone accustomed to observe public movements knows that it is energetic minorities by whom measures are carried—that the community is very rarely stirred below the surface; and then only at an immense expenditure of force, to relapse into indifference as soon as the momentum is withdrawn. Now, were common councilmen, ward-deputies, and aldermen, conscious that topics of imperial interest would come within the scope of their discussion, though not of their decision, they would be at pains to inform themselves thereupon; and the vulgar pride of civic office would give place to the enlightened dignity of distinguished citizenship. Their representations would have a weight with the legislature and the executive, far beyond that of bulky petitions or multitudinous assemblages. Nobles and statesmen would no longer address to them the insolent compliments of post-prandial speeches; but would render to them the homage of sincere respect. The sovereign would feel as much at home in receiving their hospitalities as in presiding over courtly festivities; and foreign magnates would look to the aspect of the English municipalities as to a faithful mirror of English opinion.

"*Esto perpetua*," said Lord John Russell, at the late civic feast, to the corporation of the City of London. So say we—but we say also, that to perpetuate, it is necessary to purify and enlarge. Everyone says of the corporation, as Dr. Arnold said of the Church in 1832, "as it is, no power can save it." A twentieth part of the population of the metropolis cannot be allowed to monopolize a position, or to squander revenues, that belong of right to the whole capital. We do not know that the monopolists themselves desire it. They evince a desire for self-reformation which should be encouraged, in resistance to influences that would retard reform in order to ensure destruction. The city which "saw the timbers of Westminster Hall yet fresh, and aided the construction of the Crystal Palace," may, within a few years, possess institutions pure and vigorous as well as venerable; and be surrounded with a belt of youthful municipalities, constituting together the political and social metropolis of the world.

A GLANCE AROUND.

Kossuth's visit has given a further impetus to the already-reviving interest of the British people in continental affairs. The great drama which is being played out in Europe is watched with anxious attention from this secure retreat by thousands who have heretofore troubled themselves with little else besides their own peculiar cares and duties, or at the most with the political question of the passing hour. A hasty glance around us at this time, especially as foreign politics have not lately engaged much of our notice, may not be inappropriate.

"Universal abnegatism and universal suffrage" is the watchword uttered by Lamartine from his sick bed to his fellow-countrymen—a watchword which the principal actors in passing events show but little desire to adopt. "Universal suffrage" is, indeed, the motto of the President and his ministers, but "abnegation" forms no part of his programme. The first acts of his new Cabinet are worthy of the despotic administration of M. Leon Faucher which has elicited so strong an approval from the Czar; and side by side with their new Electoral Bill, we read of renewed press prosecutions and more domiciliary visits. Were such an exciting contest as that which agitated Paris during the last few days to occur in this country, we should know what conclusions to draw from it. But, in the present instance, speculation is baffled. The premises will admit of no definite conclusion. The head of the State at issue with the Legislature—the first supporting on one side the most democratic theories, and on the other, carrying out his absolutist tendencies—the second split into discordant sections, the bulk of whom are strongly monarchical, standing by a republican constitution—a people exhibiting more anxiety in the drawings of a grand State-lottery, than in the conflict of the two great powers of the State—such is the strange anomaly that meets our view on the other side of the Channel. To say that, from present appearances, the President is overcoming the Legislature, without winning popular favour—that the "party of order" is almost disbanded, and running about in wild dismay at the prospect of a *coup d'état*, and that the Republicans have exhibited an unusual unity of purpose and dignity of bearing throughout the present crisis, is simply to state facts that may, in the course of another week, be reversed. Perhaps we may take comfort from the thought, that in the midst of this chaos of conflicting interests, the Republican constitution still stands, and is appealed to in turn

by all parties when it suits their purpose. We would fain hope that the French people are in this rude manner, being trained in the science of constitutional government, and that, in process of time, they will discover that the national welfare will be better promoted by respecting and amending the free institutions they possess, than by making them merely the battle-field of contending factions, whose sole notion of government consists in their own domination.

We can easily imagine the dismay which will be caused in the absolutist courts of Europe by the triumph of Louis Napoleon and his Republican supporters over the "party of order" in the French Assembly, following so closely upon the enthusiastic reception of Kossuth in England. In fact, we hear already of preparations at Gaeta for the return of the Pope and his conclave of Cardinals in case of exigency, and of the sudden withdrawal of the order for disbanding a portion of the Austrian army—the last hope of the Finance Minister to retrieve the Imperial finances. Desperate, indeed, is the situation of the Hapsburg dynasty. Revolution on the one side—bankruptcy on the other. To avert the former, Prince Schwatzenberg has had recourse to a novel if not successful, expedient. The Vienna Exchange is placed in a state of siege! The money-market operations are carried on under the surveillance of the police, and some two hundred jobbers in the funds, to whose speculations the falling exchanges are sagaciously attributed, have been ordered to leave the country. The system of terrorism is increased in Hungary and elsewhere, and even schools are placed under police regulations. "Death and imprisonment" is the burden of Italian news—for no greater offences than possession of a Mazzini loan-note, and owning the same name. From Germany, besides the unvarying accounts of acts of repression, annulling of the constitutions of smaller States, and the exclusion of even Conservative journals, comes the intelligence that the Diet is engaged in discussing commercial treaties, as though the present state of smothered revolution was as abiding as the hills.

From these indications it would seem that there will be scarcely need for the league of constitutional States against absolutist intervention, advocated with so much eloquence by Kossuth. Possibly before his return to England after his transatlantic visit the predicted explosion will have taken place, and the struggle between sovereigns and peoples have commenced in terrible earnestness.

ITALY AND HUNGARY.

The last calumny levelled at Kossuth, aims to separate him from the friends of Italy; indeed, to destroy his character for humanity and honour. The charge is, that in his capacity of Hungarian minister, before the declaration of war with the House of Hapsburg, he proposed in the Diet a levy of 40,000 men for the Austrian army in Italy. To this several authorized contradictions have appeared. The author of "Revelations of Russia" says of it:—"The charge is not simply untrue, but precisely the reverse of the fact. Not only Kossuth never did propose, much less carry in the Diet, any levy of men to be sent to Italy, but furthermore, when proposing as finance minister of the King of Hungary that an armed force should be raised, he purposely took practical measures to prevent its being employed against the Italians, by recommending the Diet to vote them upon certain conditions, one of which was that no Hungarian regiment should be sent out of the country under any pretext whatever till the rebellion in Serbia was put down. There is much more, strengthening this case, which I have left unsaid, because the Society of the Friends of Italy has in its possession authenticated statements which I have no wish to forestall."

Election Gossip.—The *Morning Herald* announces with great pomp a candidate, on Protestant and Protectionist principles, for the county of Cavan, but forgets to communicate his name.—The *Nottingham Journal* says that a requisition is in course of signature in Leicester to Sir Joshua Walmsley and Richard Gardner, Esq., inviting those gentlemen to become candidates at the next parliamentary election for Leicester.—*The Sheffield Free Press* announces a probable contest for Nottingham at the next election, and names Mr. Pridham, the author of "Kossuth and Magyar Land," as the rival candidate to Mr. Walter.—The *Cheltenham Examiner* says the Liberals of Bristol have some notion of uniting with the Hon. F. H. Berkeley, Mr. Frederick Peel, as a candidate for the representation of that city.

The Commission at St. Alban's has completed its inquiry. Waggett was examined on Thursday, but no facts of a new or important character were disclosed. Chief Commissioner Slade acknowledged the facilities which all parties had offered, and adjourned the sitting of the Commission to Monday, the 1st of December.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The past has been an eventful and anxious week in Paris. First, there was an address by the President to five or six hundred officers of the regiments recently transferred to the garrison of Paris. "If," said he, "the gravity of circumstances should compel me to make an appeal to your devotedness, I am sure that I should not be disappointed, because you know that I demand nothing that is not in accord with my right, recognised by the Constitution, with military honour, and with the interest of the country; because I have placed at your head men who have my entire confidence, and who merit yours; because, if ever the day of danger should arrive, *I will not do as the Governments which have preceded me have done.* I will not say to you, 'March, and I will follow you!' but I will say to you, '*I march, follow me!*'" His Ministers could not explain away this menace to the Assembly; but the great Conservative majority seemed cowed by his attitude. When the Electoral Bill came on again for discussion, it was rejected by a majority of only seven—355 to 348; and it is doubtful whether a scrutiny would not equalize the votes. The whole of the Republican party supported, but Odillon Barrot opposed the bill. The Ministers had shown so little tact in speech and in manœuvre, that another change was expected.

The Republicans very wisely put forward only one speaker—Michel de Bourges; and he proved himself worthy of the selection. An incident in his speech gives increasing probability to the feeling that Napoleon had effected a formal alliance with the Left. M. Michel, speaking of the President, said to the Right, "He was yours until yesterday." "And," replied M. de Tinguy, "he is yours to-day." "Yes" said the orator of the Mountain, "he *is* mine." The leaders of the opposition are described as having felt themselves in imminent danger from a *coup d'état*. According to the *Times* correspondent, when the result of the division was announced to M. Molé, he nearly fainted. M. Thiers was seen with his face livid, and his frame trembling all over. He earnestly urged General Changarnier not to quit the asylum offered to them all by M. Baze, the Quæstor; and the General is said to have replied that he was not afraid to go home, as he had four or five men armed at his house. The number that really accepted the refuge offered them by the Quæstor, some fix at twenty or twenty-eight, others a hundred. Whether the panic so exhibited was real or affected, it is difficult to say. In the agony of suspense it is stated, that entreaties were addressed to some of the Mountain, to protect the members of the Assembly, for the sake of the Assembly itself, against the wrath of a vindictive despot. The Montagnards are said to have laughed, and gone their way.

In another struggle, the President has come off victorious. The Quæstors had proposed to the Assembly that—

There shall be promulgated as a law, placed on the order of the day, and posted up in the barracks, Art. 6 of the decree of May 11, 1848, in the following terms:—

The President of the National Assembly is charged to watch over the internal and external security of the Assembly. For this purpose he has the right to require the armed force and all the military authorities whose co-operation he shall think necessary. These requisitions may be addressed directly to all the officers, commandants, or functionaries, who are bound to immediately obey them.

The Initiative Committee adopted the proposition by 23 to 6. But the Minister of War, arguing that this was a decree of the *Constituent* Assembly only, declared further that he would order the article to be pulled down wherever posted; and a number of military leaders resolved that they owed no obedience to the Legislature. The electric telegraph informs us that when the project was placed before the Assembly, it was rejected by 408 against 300. So the President remains in undisputed command of the army.

Carlier and Faucher still reign in spirit in the Government of France. Victor Hugo had written some beautiful verses in praise of art, love, and liberty, to be sung at a *fête* of the Paris Musical Associations. Because the last verse contained an allusion to Italy, Hungary, and Poland, the performance was forbidden!

ITALY.

The Sybil has reappeared in Rome! and pronounced, with awful voice, the coming downfall of the Papal Government. A young peasant girl of Sazza, near the Neapolitan frontier—undoubtedly a psychological phenomenon, alternating between a sort of magnetic sleep and ecstatic manifestations—has obtained, by local miracles and oracles, the title of St. Catherine. She has taken, of late, to prophesying evil to the capital; and such a sensation has been produced that the Pope himself had her brought to the Vatican—immediately after which she was sent back to a convent. The interview was of course strictly private; but the nature of the girl's revelations was most probably similar to those with which she has already excited the terrors of numerous exalted applicants—namely, predictions of imminent and sanguinary disturbances, in which, although not of long duration, many persons will fall victims to popular fury. Whatever may be the influence under which St. Catherine labours, it can in no way be considered reassuring for the priests, who already look forward to the volcanic year 1852 with sufficient apprehension and anxiety; and it is asserted that great religious ceremonies are to be performed in the Colosseum in the hope of averting the catastrophes so positively predicted.

The Criminal Court of Naples has tried the fourteen prisoners who remained of the alleged conspirators called *I Pugualatori*. One of the accused, Cavilliere Tagliaria, said that he had been thrown into a dungeon of the Castel del Ovo, and kept there several days. He was then visited by an inspector of police, who told him that if he wished to see his daughter and father alive, he must sign a paper suggested by the police, which enrolled among other members of the "Assassins' Society" Sir W. Temple and the Sardinian Minister!

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The Austrian Government is making war with the money-merchants. The *Daily News* correspondent writes from Vienna: "Between Tuesday afternoon and this (Thursday) morning nearly 200 persons have been forced to quit Vienna, and the Austrian dominions, in consequence of being suspected to have speculated on 'Change with the view to increase the price of silver. No excuse has been listened to in any one case. The individuals on the expulsion list of the redoubtable Minister of Police have had to cross the frontier without delay, many of them torn from their families and homes without the means of subsistence elsewhere. In several cases the arrests were made in the cafés and other public places; the gendarmes comforting their prisoners, in reply to their assertions of innocence, with the remark that if the police had anything particular against them they would have been tried by court-martial. Among the number of the expelled are several influential merchants. . . Baron Krauss and his agents have the exchange to themselves. I know that an eminent house, by telegraph, refused to effect the purchase of a considerable amount of foreign exchanges on commission for a distant party, and even offered to pay their customers the difference between the price at Vienna and at the spot from whence the order was issued. Not a merchant or banker can venture under these circumstances to transact business on 'Change. Notwithstanding, however, the influential capitalists and bankers of the city submit without a murmur. The dread of a trial by court-martial, and of a violent death, or imprisonment for life, is too great. They submit to be trodden underfoot, with the same readiness that the Turk accepts the bastinado. If a dozen of the largest houses would only close their counting-houses altogether, an impression would be made that would produce some relief."

This same wise and humane government has virtually closed the harbours of the stormy Adriatic against English and other foreign ships, by the following decree—stress of weather make no exception:—

1. There shall not be admitted, at any one time, within gunshot of the harbour batteries, more than one large or two small sailing vessels of the same flag, except in case of a previous sanction of the Austrian Government.
2. Each ship or steamer of war shall proceed and anchor in such place only as shall be pointed out by the authorities.
3. If the armament of such ship allow of it, such ship should forthwith salute the Austrian flag.
4. On the arrival of a ship of war of a foreign flag, her commander must acquaint the governor of the port of the cause of his visit and intended length of stay, which he is not to prolong without leave.
5. Foreign men of war will not be allowed to fire morning or evening guns in the harbour.

Other parts of the Austrian dominions are devastated by flood and tempest. The accounts of the inundations caused by the overflowing of the rivers, in consequence of the bursting of a water-spout in Carinthia, are quite distressing. Many villages are quite destroyed; churches and hospitals were broken down by the fury of the water, and were speedily reduced to a mass of ruins. Many corpses have been found in the Tyrol; whole districts have been swept away; the telegraphic lines have been destroyed, partly by the water and partly by the fall of immense masses of snow. The mails have been stopped from nearly all parts of the country.

The Prussian Government intend to increase the severity of the laws against the press, by reviving the old stamp duties. The police of Breslau have forbidden the people to applaud patriotic songs and representations at the theatre, and hold the whole audience responsible.

"Leopold Frederick, by God's grace, high and mighty reigning Duke of Anhault, Duke Gothen, Duke of Saxony, Gugern, and Westphalia, Count of Askania, and Lord of Zerbst, Bernberg, and Grobzig," has just issued a proclamation, abolishing on his sole high and mighty authority the constitution of the Duchies over which he is so grand a potentate. The population of these Duchies is about the same as that of Cologne—under 100,000 souls; but this pigmy prince suffices, nevertheless, to express the sentiments of the thirty tyrants of Germany.

Accounts from Hanover, dated the 13th, state that, on the previous evening, his Majesty had lost all consciousness, and no longer recognised any person about him. His strength was gradually failing him, and there was not the slightest hope that he would again rally. On the previous evening his Majesty had signed several important State papers.

INDIA.

The mail which left Bombay on the 17th of October, informs us that a riot had just broken out in that city, in consequence of the conversion of two Parsees to Mahomedanism. The Parsee population insulted Mahomet and his faith, and the believers in the Prophet took up arms to avenge him and themselves. It was feared that several lives would be lost.—In Madras a disturbance had arisen from a

similar cause, but with happier results. A few scholars of the Pariah caste had been admitted to the Government University, on which the Hindoo students revolted, but the firmness of the authorities has won a victory over their prejudices.

The fort of Chelas, against which the troops of Cashmere had been employed, had surrendered. The Maharajah Goolab Singh was enlarging his territories, but was believed to be suffering from an incurable disease.—In the Maharajah's capital, one of our artillery officers was talking to a young Cashmerian female in the market, when a sepoy went up and used some sort of language which so irritated the officer that he struck him a blow which killed him on the spot. The officer is to be tried by a general court-martial.

AUSTRALIA.

We have letters from Sydney up to August the 18th—six weeks later than those previously received. The tendency on the part of the leading persons in the colony to discourage the belief in the richness of the mines, appears to have thoroughly broken down, and a general avidity to share in the results that are to be obtained has now unquestionably manifested itself. The discovery of lumps in one hole weighing altogether 106lbs., and which were sold for £4,160, appears to have added greatly to the impulse, but the intelligence from all other quarters was quite enough to warrant a common expectation of success. Apart from individual accounts, also, the actual weekly receipts at Sydney could leave no doubt that, on the average, the yield to all parties must have been highly favourable. The consequence was, that the small shopkeepers at Sydney were selling-off, with the view of proceeding to the district on the first approach of warm weather, which would set in in the course of about a month, and that mechanics and servants of all kinds were making similar arrangements. The markets were glutted with all kinds of goods, since no one thought of encumbering himself with stocks of any article, and the neighbouring colonies, whence people were likewise preparing to depart, found their commerce equally deranged. The gold already exported amounted to about £70,000—namely, £11,468 and £28,785 by the "Mary Bannatyne" and "Boadicea" in July, and between £20,000 and £30,000 by the "Mountstewart Elphinstone" in August. The difficulty of manning vessels was now again found to be considerable, and two English ships ready to sail would be partly supplied from our men-of-war. The "Deucalion," the first American ship that had ever sailed from Sydney for London, was also about to depart. The colonists were in full expectation that within eight weeks after the arrival of the first news of the gold discoveries steamers would actually be on their way to them from London. It will be interesting to learn their emotions on receiving intelligence that the only effect produced was an advertisement from the Government for tenders for a two-monthly line of screw-boats at eight and a half knots per hour, *vid* the Cape; and that this having apparently been abandoned in shame, nothing further had been heard of the question after the lapse of nearly three months.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The influential personages in Paris to whose exertions Austria is indebted for the treatment of Kossuth in Marseilles, have received a fitting reward. The very first act of the Emperor on his return from Galicia was to append his signature to two decrees, conferring the order of Leopold on M. de Hübner, the Austrian Chargé in Paris, and on M. Carlier, the ex-police Minister.

A letter dated from Cracow, November 5th, contains the following:—"The Emperor of Russia, in consideration of the services rendered by M. Leon Faucher to the cause of order, has ordered that his brother-in-law, M. Wolowski, shall receive the principal sum with interest arising from the sale of the property of the Wolowski family situate in Poland. This Count Wolowski is a natural son of Napoleon. His mother, a Polish lady, hoped to realize great benefits to Poland by her influence over the French Emperor."

A letter from the Russian frontier reports the publication of an imperial ukase, prohibiting to the Jewesses the use of wigs.

The Protestant clergy of Hungary have determined, in synod, that a petition shall be presented to the Governor in order to inform the Emperor of the state of oppression under which the Protestants in Hungary are labouring, and entreating the Governor to use his influence for its speedy removal.

According to the official journal of Naples, Manderini, the judge who wrote the reply to Mr. Gladstone's letters, has been decorated by the King for "good services."

The Saxon Minister of Public Instruction has offered a prize of one hundred dollars (£15) for the best history of Saxony.

The late Swedish historian, Geijer, has been honoured by a new medal.

A fire broke out on the 25th ult., at Vesprim (Austria), which destroyed eighty-seven houses, 130 outhouses, and other buildings. One life only was lost. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a drunken baker.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that a peasant, while lately clearing out a ditch near the paved road between Frankfort-sur-Maine and Houhst, discovered a quantity of muskets of very old manufacture, placed upright below the earth, to the number of several thousands.

In one of the cells of the Castle of St. Angelo, on the wall toward the corner, a rough and nearly effaced indication of Christ on the Cross was brought to light a few days ago. This drawing or painting is thought to be that which Benvenuto Cellini, in his admirable autobiography, mentions having executed with charcoal and brick-dust on the wall of his prison, when confined by order of Pope Paul III. in the Castle of St. Angelo in the year 1539.

The Milan official *Gazette*, of the 8th instant, announces that Giovani Grioli, an ecclesiastic attached to the parish church of Cerese, having been legally convicted of seducing Austrian soldiers from their allegiance by means of persuasion and bribery, and of having in his possession eighteen copies of a revolutionary pamphlet, dated last December, and tending to overthrow the Government of the Emperor of Austria in Italy, was sentenced to death, and executed on the 4th instant.

Alessandro Calandrelli, the defender of the walls of Rome against the French, has been since his condemnation transferred to the bagnio of Ancona, where he wears the red prison-serge and the chains of the convict. The people crowd to see him as he works in the public places with a hod on his shoulders.

A Miss C. C. Cushman, of New York, has undertaken, at St. Louis, to walk 500 miles in 500 hours. The lady, says a newspaper, is a graceful as well as a rapid walker. While on duty she is dressed in full bloomer costume, consisting of pink silk dress, pink trowsers, and bonnet trimmed with cherry-coloured ribbon.

The Submarine Telegraph Open to the Public.—The wires of the submarine telegraph were carried on from their termination on the coast at the South Foreland, into the town of Dover, on Thursday; and direct communication between Paris and London is only interrupted now by the half-mile of distance between the offices of the Telegraph Company and those of the Railway Company in Dover. A salute to the Duke of Wellington, at the moment of his leaving Dover for London, was fired on the instant by gentlemen at Calais; and a message with the price of the funds in London at the opening of business that day was sent to Paris, and received on the Bourse in full business hours. The news of the important division of the French Assembly on the electoral bill, on Thursday, appeared in the earliest editions of the London papers on Friday morning, having been received in an hour and a half from Paris.

The Proceedings against Mr. Salomons.—The action by which penalties to a large amount are sought to be recovered against Mr. Salomons, for voting after his refusal to take the oaths at the table of the House, will be tried in a few days. The record is duly passed, and a special jury obtained. Sir F. Kelly and Mr. Peacock, Q.C., will conduct Mr. Salomons' defence; and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Bramwell, Q.C., will appear for the plaintiff. The Speaker of the House and the tellers at the division will be the chief witnesses.

The Reform Conference.—We understand that the conference and meeting of the leading Reformers of Lancashire and Yorkshire has now been fixed for Wednesday, the 3rd of December. The object of the gathering is "to consider what steps shall be taken with reference to the declaration of the Prime Minister, that it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure of reform in the next session of Parliament." The Conference will commence at half-past 11 o'clock in the morning, and in the evening there will be a meeting in the Free Trade Hall.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Liverpool County Court Inquiry terminated on Saturday. Mr. Serjeant Wilkin's speech extended over two days and a half, and surpassed all his former performances in invective and declamation. The witnesses called for the defence deposed in general terms to Mr. Ramshay's qualities as a judge. The Earl of Carlisle said he was anxious to announce his decision with as little delay as was consistent with its importance. He thanked the authorities for their attention and for the admirable order that had been preserved.

The Town Council of Wick.—Perhaps there is no Council in Scotland that more fairly represents the business community than do these gentlemen; and yet it is somewhat singular that Dissent reigns rampant in it. Let us just see. The Council consists of:—

Congregationalists (old)	6
Do. (new)	2
United Presbyterian	1
Baptist	1
Separatist	1
Church of Scotland	1

The Free Church has therefore not one representative, and the Establishment can boast of just a unit!—*Northern Ensign.*

The *Morning Advertiser* announces that it was determined at a late Cabinet Council not to enforce the Ecclesiastical Titles Act; and that that resolution has been communicated to Earl Clarendon.

Horrible Delusion and Self-Mutilation.—The daily papers tell an almost incredible story of a servant-girl named Elizabeth Edwards, twenty-two years of age, living with Mrs. Dalrymple, No. 4, Colebrook-row, Islington, having thrust skewers into her eyes, cut off her left hand, and burned the stump of that and the right hand in the fire, under the idea of doing God service.

The disputes between the Board of Customs and the London Dock Company have ended in a compromise.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

Dr. Achilli and Dr. Newman.—The Attorney-General appeared in the Bail Court, on Monday, and applied on behalf of Dr. Newman, for the substitution of his name for that of his publishers (Burns and Lambert), in the criminal information sued for by Dr. Achilli. This being assented to by the prosecutors, was sanctioned by Mr. Justice Erle, the applicants bearing the costs. The Attorney-General represented that Dr. Newman was extremely anxious that his publishers should not suffer on his account.—Subsequently, the same learned gentleman moved for a rule to show cause why the rule should not be enlarged till Easter Term. Dr. Newman believed that he could establish his allegations against Dr. Achilli, if permitted time to bring his witnesses from Rome, Corfu, Malta, and other distant parts. It was agreed that the question should be heard on Wednesday (to-day).

Imprisonment for Libel.—Christopher Arthur Harris has received judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench, for the publication of libels against Captain Hort, of the Indian army. Defendant's son held an ensign's commission in the same regiment; and smarting under real or imaginary grievances, the father and son characterised Captain Hort, in writing and print, as a liar and a coward. A court-martial had recommended the ensign to mercy, but he had nevertheless been dismissed the army; and now, the prosecutor opposing any mitigation, the defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Right of a Dissenting Minister to Vote in respect to the Chapel-house.—A case of this kind (Barton v. Brooks), was heard on Thursday in the Court of Common Pleas, among other registration appeals; and the judge dismissed the appeal with costs.

The Asylum for Idiots.—Mr. Alderman Wire, Mr. E. Fox, and Mr. C. Gilpin, members of the board of management of the Asylum for Idiots at Highgate, attended with their acting secretary, Mr. Nicholas, before Mr. Alderman Wilson, on Monday, to request his attention to a gross fraud which had been committed under cover of procuring admission to the asylum for an imbecile child of a clergyman. Mr. Gilpin stated that, in consequence of a letter from some person inquiring the mode of admission to the charity, the secretary forwarded a printed form of application, and stated that pupils were admitted on three scales of payment—100 guineas, 50 guineas, or 25 guineas; and by election twice a-year. No more was heard of this application till a letter was received from the Rev. T. S. Chalmers, of Stafford, enclosing a *fac simile* of the secretary's letter, the printed form of application, a written statement of the case purporting to contain at the foot a list of donations, and a note from the Earl of Carlisle with a donation of ten shillings. Mr. Chalmers stated that he had received these papers from his lordship, but he knew nothing of the persons referred to, either of Mrs. Grimstone or the Rev. Archibald Chambers, of Stafford; nor did the other clergymen of Stafford know them. The rev. gentleman, therefore, forwarded the papers to the secretary, that he might communicate with the parties interested. The details filled up in the form of application set out that the candidate was John Grimstone, born the 17th of August, 1835, residing in the parish of Stanton, that he was idiotic in the second degree since his birth, that his mother was living, with five other children dependent upon her, that she intended to provide for her family by keeping a school, and that she applied for the admission on the lowest scale of payment. It purported to contain the signatures of F. W. Whitaker and H. Smith, both of Stanton, as having a knowledge of the case. The secretary was therefore directed to write to some of the donors to the proposed fund of £150 to enable Mrs. Grimstone to pay the annual subscriptions to the asylum. The Bishop of Lichfield and other parties written to, disclaimed all knowledge of the pretended applicant. Messrs. Wire and Gilpin were not prepared to ask for a warrant, but desired to caution the benevolent public through this medium.

Numerous Deaths by Fire.—On Thursday, Mr. Baker, the Middlesex coroner, held an inquest on the body of Anne Wittingham, aged eighty-two, a widow, who was burned to death at No. 57, Essex-street, Hoxton, where she was living with her daughter. The deceased (who was in possession of all her faculties), on the previous Monday evening, was left in her room with her grandchild. The latter went to sleep on the bed, and, upon awaking, found his grandmother on the floor a mass of flame. By the time assistance came, all her clothes were burned off her body, which was entirely charred, and life was extinct.—Another inquest was held by Mr. Baker, relative to the death of William Woodward, ten months old, also the effect of injuries from fire. Deceased's father was a shoemaker, living in Princes-court, Virginia-row, Bethnal-green. He was left by his mother for a few minutes. She was alarmed by his screams, and, on going into the room, found him under the fire-grate.—A third inquiry took place before the same coroner, touching the death of Alice Hall, four years old, whose father, a sawyer, lived in Spread Eagle-court, Limehouse. Deceased was drying the pinafore of her brother before the fire, when her frock got ignited. She clung to her brother, and they were soon both in flames. Their screams brought their mother to them, who extinguished the flames, but the injuries deceased received caused her death. A verdict of "accidental death" in each case.

THE HALF CENTURY:

ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—*Dr. Arnold.*

PERIOD THE THIRD—1830 to 1850.

CHAPTER III. CONTINUED.

The Appropriation Clause—Retirement of Earl Grey—Lord Melbourne, Premier—the Rathcormac Massacre—the Lord Chancellor and Earl Durham—Ministers dismissed—what they had accomplished—Negro Emancipation—the New Poor-law—the East India Company and Bank of England Charters—in what they had failed—Religious Liberty and Dissenters' Grievances—the Trade Unions and the Dorchester Labourers.

Mr. O'Connell re-introduced in committee an affirmation of the principle, that the surplus of ecclesiastical property should be expended in works of charity and education; to which Ministers assented. But another trouble was at hand. The Coercion Bill of 1832 expired this year, and the Home Government thought its powers could not be dispensed with. They therefore proposed to renew it. But the Marquis of Wellesley—now Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—and the liberal-minded Secretary, Mr. Littleton, desired at least its mitigation; as did, also, Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Durham, and other Whig-Radical members of the Administration. Mr. Littleton unfortunately consulted Mr. O'Connell on the subject, without the knowledge of his chiefs. This was represented, in the House of Lords, as a negotiation with the agitator, which Earl Grey indignantly denied; and when it was found that the Government would not abide by Mr. Littleton's arrangement. O'Connell complained violently of broken faith. The Secretary tendered his resignation; but the Ministry felt that it would not be easy to refill such an unwelcome post. Lord Althorp, however, had determined on resigning, rather than be a party to the carrying of a bill which he was known to dislike—and Earl Grey, believing that he could neither govern the Commons without Lord Althorp, nor Ireland without the Coercion Act, decided on retiring from office and public life. On the 9th of July, in the seventy-first year of his age, he took leave of his sovereign and of his peers. The Duke of Wellington followed those valedictory words with a speech so similar in spirit and tone to that in which Lord Grey had himself assailed Canning, that it suggested to all the Divine warning, "With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."—The Ministry was easily reconstructed—Lord Melbourne taking the premiership, and Viscount Duncannon succeeding to the Home Office. The Coercion Bill was reintroduced in a mitigated form, and carried without other opposition than that of the Tory Lords. With the Irish Tithe Bill they were less successful; the Lords threw it out by a majority of 67 to 311.

The King closed the session with a cheerful speech; but the recess was pregnant with troubles. In Ireland, it produced the "Rathcormac massacre"—the killing of thirteen men in resistance to the collection of tithes, in the actual presence of an archdeacon.—Lord Chancellor Brougham went to recreate himself in Scotland, and in that journey said many things very embarrassing to his colleagues, however amusing to the public. A banquet was given (September the 15th) at Edinburgh to the late Premier, at which Lord Brougham, appearing in a new character, made pointed reference to Lord Durham as a fretfully impatient reformer. To this the Earl replied in words that were greatly applauded. In a few days, Brougham had assailed his colleague with intolerable impeachments of his honour as a politician, and challenged him to fight out the quarrel in the House of Lords. Earl Grey interposed to vindicate the honour of his son-in-law, and the King to prevent the word-duel. Before the re-assembling of Parliament, Ministers had received their dismissal. Earl Spencer dying, Lord Althorp was necessitated to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; and when the Premier went to lay before the King his new arrangements, he was abruptly informed that the further services of the party were declined.

Thus ignominiously perished the first Reform Ministry. What had they accomplished—in what had they failed?

They had stricken all but the final blow at West Indian slavery. To them at least belongs the honour of guiding the blow which natural circumstances and public sentiment combined to level at the accursed system. The regulations enjoined by successive Orders in Council for the amelioration of the negro lot, had only served to irritate the planters to resentment, and awaken the slaves to a suspicion that their full rights were only withheld from them by the local powers. The former talked of refusing to pay taxes—the latter, in the island of Jamaica, in December, 1831, broke out into a formidable insurrection. The West Indian party at home claimed from the Imperial Government compensation for the losses sustained,—the abolitionists replied with a demand, a thousand times as loud, for the speedy emancipation of the negroes. The Lord Chancellor presented an abolitionist petition signed by 135,000 inhabitants of the metropolis; and Mr. T. Fowell Buxton moved in the Commons for a select committee on the means of its accomplishment. Lord Althorp proposed, as an amendment, only to confirm the resolutions of 1823; which was carried by 163 to 90. One hundred thousand pounds had been put down for the relief of the islands that had suffered from recent hurricanes—it was now raised to one million, on account of the Jamaica insurrection. But so rapid and energetic were the movements of the abolitionists, that by the 14th of May, 1833, Ministers confessed they were unable further to resist the demand for emancipation. They still clung, however, to their theory of gradually preparing the slaves for the exercise of freedom; and insisted on compensating the masters. They proposed that all negro children born after a certain day, and all then under six years of age, should be free; that all others should be considered free, but should be compelled to labour for their present owners, under certain conditions—the field-slaves for twelve years, the house-slaves for seven; that Parliament provide magistrates and teachers for the apprenticed negroes; and that £15,000,000 be advanced to the planters as a loan. Mr. Buxton, supported by strong public demonstrations, succeeded in reducing the term of apprenticeship from twelve and seven, to seven and five years; but the planters' party succeeded in converting the loan of fifteen millions into a gift of twenty. To the principle of compensation there were many objectors—but this enormous sum was voted almost unanimously by Parliament; and the acquiescence of the people, even of the classes that complained of every fringe on the chair of state, was an act of national generosity as remarkable as any in the history of the world. The 1st of August, 1834, was the appointed day of legal emancipation. The planters of Antigua nobly and wisely made it the day of actual liberation, declining the term of apprenticeship. The Governor of Jamaica (the Marquis of Sligo) attempted in vain to stimulate the legislature of that island to a similar act, by the manumission of his own slaves. But throughout the islands, the negroes gave the highest proof of their fitness for freedom by the religious self-possession with which they celebrated its advent. The first hour of the 1st of August beheld them on their knees in the missionary chapels, and the dawn was saluted with the mutual congratulations of thousands of families, now their own property, and with rude songs of thanksgiving to the God whose hand they had been taught to see in this loosing of their fetters.

The Grey Ministry had also grappled with and overthrown the devouring dragon of pauperism. Upon the just and humane principle that every one born in the land has a right to subsistence from it—the able-bodied by labour, the disabled by relief—a monstrous system of injustice and cruelty had grown up. An act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of George the Third, had engrafted upon the old statute of Elizabeth the absurd principle that relief should be given to the poor to such an amount, and in such a manner, as to ensure their comfort. Magistrates and overseers had, therefore, power to distribute the proceeds of the poor-rates at the dwellings of the claimants, and without the application of any test of necessity. It was impossible that such a provision should not operate up to the very limits of endurance; and when the amount thus levied reached the sum of seven millions in one year, that boundary was visible. It was then no question of party politics, but a question of social existence—the question whether the idle should be permitted to eat up altogether the substance that was barely sufficient for the industrious. The non-producers of all ranks naturally sympathize—and now, country justices and fund-holding spinsters were loud in declamation against the impious cruelty of diminishing the patrimony of the poor. The Whigs only did what any Government must have done in girding themselves to wrestle with the evil. But they set about it in a manner that soon became known as a characteristic of the party—the appointment of a commission of inquiry. The commission consisted of nine persons, including the Bishops of London and Chester, with Mr. Edwin Chadwick for secretary. The investigation was thorough and skilful. The reports disclosed a mass of appalling facts, drawn from every parish in England and Wales. The money cost of the system, heavy as it was, was shown to be of subordinate importance. The sources of wealth, capital, and labour, were being destroyed by the pressure upon employers and the demoralization of labourers. Farmers had their land impoverished by the necessity they were under of taking gangs of men from the parish officer, and who, sure of payment from the rates, could not be made to work. Shopkeepers could neither dispose of their stock nor renew it, because the poor-rate was a second rent, and those who should be their best customers had food and fuel from the overseer's table. Labourers were demoralized by the degrading consciousness that the best could scarcely make more than the worst—that if he married, the parish would give him a bonus with his wife; if he got children, legitimate or illegitimate, there was eighteen-pence a week for each of them. So crushing had the system become, that in many parishes the land had been allowed to go untilled. And there was but one hopeful fact to set off against all this—that in some few parishes, a sagacious and spirited public had redeemed the administration of the law from perversion, and themselves from ruin. The Commission was appointed in the early part of 1832—in April, 1834, the Poor-law Amendment Bill was introduced by Lord Althorp. As that bill became law with little alteration, and is now in force, it is unnecessary here to explain its provisions—its merits and its defects we shall discover in tracing its operation. The opposition it encountered proceeded from the parties we have already indicated, headed by a newspaper which is believed seldom to act without a concealed motive—but the bill passed through its several stages by large majorities, and received the royal assent at the close of the session.—Partly in consequence of the Poor-law inquiry, and as an important supplement to it, Mr. Sadler and Lord Ashley obtained a commission to investigate the condition of the children employed in silk and cotton factories. The report of the Commissioners dispelled some unjust and exaggerated notions, but amply justified the interference of the Legislature; and in the session of 1833 was passed the first of a series of acts for the protection and instruction of the juvenile operatives.

Two other achievements may be recorded in as many sentences. Earl Grey's Ministry took from the East India Company their commercial monopoly, and renewed their territorial power for twenty years from April, 1834.—The charter of the Bank of England was renewed, on the recommendation of a secret committee, but for reasons that had ample publicity. The new contract was to be terminable at any time upon twelve months' notice after the 1st of August, 1855, or upon the repayment of eleven

millions owing by the country to the Bank; and the Company were required thenceforth to publish weekly statements of their stock of bullion and amount of notes in circulation.—They did, also, one thing which was regarded by themselves, and almost universally, as the small beginning of a great good—namely, the procuring, in 1833, a grant of £20,000 for the promotion of education, through the National, and the British and Foreign School Societies.

In what had they failed? Chiefly in their dealings with the great principle of religious liberty, which had figured so conspicuously in the manifestoes of the party while out of office, or struggling to keep it. It is true they did not, with one or two exceptions, profess those broad principles to which the Dissenting body, the hereditary guardians of ecclesiastical freedom, were traditionally pledged, and to which they have now advanced as a ground of action. Grey and Russell were earnest and eloquent in the advocacy of what they termed, and of what generally passed for, religious liberty, but which is, indeed, only toleration—they were even careful to avow themselves the faithful sons of the Established Church; the bare existence of which is plainly incompatible with the enjoyment of civil rights irrespective of religious opinions. When they came to deal, from the height of office, with what were called Dissenters' grievances, they found themselves powerless; obtained one or two trifling concessions, then gave up the contest, and have not renewed it to this day.—First, there was exclusion from the Universities—the absolute exclusion from Oxford of all who could not subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, and from University honours at Cambridge. The demand was, as a matter of civil right, that these religious tests be abolished, and the national schools thrown open to men of all creeds. In this demand the Ministry acquiesced, as did also a party in the University of Cambridge. From these latter, a tentative petition, signed by sixty-three resident members, praying for the abolition of religious tests to candidates for degrees in arts, law, and medicine, was presented to Parliament by Earl Grey and Mr. Spring Rice, in March, 1834. But Ministers left to private members the introduction of a bill to give effect to this petition. It was taken in hand by Colonel Williams and Mr. Wood. But before they could bring on a debate, the two Universities had brought all their influence to bear upon Parliament, and provoked a fierce excitement throughout the country. Ministers supported the bill, though reluctantly, and the second and third readings were carried by large majorities; but in the Lords it was thrown out by 187 to 85; and there the matter was allowed to rest.—Secondly, as to church-rates and tithes. The Dissenting members—of whom there were several—introduced a motion on church-rates early in 1834; but were induced to withdraw it by the promise of a Government plan. In April, Lord Althorp brought forward that scheme. It consisted simply of the substitution of a grant of £250,000 from the land-tax for the rate; that sum to be applied as Parliament should direct in maintaining the fabrics of the Church. Neither the Dissenters nor the Economists could consent to this pacificatory juggle; and though the resolution enunciating the proposition was carried by 256 against 140, it was dropped. Lord Althorp was equally unfortunate in attempting a measure for the commutation of tithes. Affirming, as an essential principle, that tithes belonged to the Church, he proposed only to alter the method of collection. But while Nonconformists denied the principle, both clergy and landlords disliked the details, of the scheme; and it, too, was abandoned.—Thirdly, as to Dissenting marriages. Lord John Russell was as unsuccessful in this particular, as Lord Althorp with the former two. He brought in a bill which permitted the celebration of marriage in Dissenting chapels, but required the publication of banns at the parish church. As this stamped all the denominations with the brand of inferiority to the Episcopal sect, self-respect forbad them to accept the relief to their feelings which the permission to marry in their own way undoubtedly afforded; for distressing scenes had become quite frequent at the hymeneal altar—the wedding-party sometimes giving public notice that they appeared there under protest; the officiating clergyman sometimes dwelling with insulting emphasis on offensive passages in the service. The bill was, therefore, actively opposed, instead of being gratefully supported; andwas,consequently, relinquished.—The exclusion of Jews from Parliament was something more than a "Dissenting grievance"—an anomaly perpetrated by accident, and repudiated by liberal politicians of all shades. Mr. Grant carried a bill through the Commons in 1833 for the rectification of this injustice; but the Government, who had so recently humbled the Lords in the dust, permitted them to throw out the measure. In the same session, Mr. Pease, a Quaker, was allowed to take his seat on making affirmation of allegiance, in lieu of swearing.—Indirectly, and unintentionally, the Whigs had already proved of great service to the party they had thus disappointed. In 1833, Mr. Cobbett had only a solitary supporter — Mr. Faithfull, member for Brighton—on bringing forward a motion declaring that Church revenues were derived from national property, and proposing their partial diversion. The next year, a deputation of Nottingham Dissenters—headed by Mr. William Howitt—told the perplexed Premier that a separation of the Church from the State was "precisely what they desired." "Voluntary Church Societies" began about the same time to make their appearance in Scotland, the national Church of that country being distracted by the dispute that ultimately broke it up. And Dissenters in England were learning both "to do and to suffer." We read first, about this time, of conscientious recusants going to prison for non-payment of church-rates; and find on the records of the House numerous petitions for the abolition of the spiritual courts, and inquiries into Church revenues. To appease these demands, Ministers consented, in 1834, to the appointment of an Ecclesiastical Commission. Preparatory thereto, they issued a circular to churchwardens requiring certain particulars relative to their respective parishes. The result was an amusing illustration of the fate of the Whigs throughout their dealings with the Church. Some took no notice of the missive; others declined to comply; and a third class took to lecturing the secular minister for intruding upon the sacred precincts. But the Government thus buffeted could scarcely expect belief in their sincerity, when they were known to surpass their predecessors in the profligacy of their Ecclesiastical patronage. Earl Grey bestowed a stall at Westminster on a relative of his, already Bishop of Hereford, and an Irish deanery on a political dependent, previously in enjoyment of a living worth £1,200 a-year; and did not scruple to defend these appointments, with an air of innocent surprise that any one should object.

One more incident of the Reform Ministry must be mentioned.—Trades Unions had become as formidable in 1834 as they were ten years previously; and now the fashion had extended to the agricultural labourers. Six Dorsetshire peasants having been detected in administering oaths to their confraternity, it was determined to strike, through them, at the whole system They were, therefore, indicted under an obsolete statute, hastily tried, and a verdict being obtained against them, hurried off to undergo their sentence of seven years' transportation. Government had better have obtained a new law than have thus stretched an old one. The convicts knew that they had been punished really for one offence, nominally for another. The whole mass of working-men knew this too, and resolved on interference in their behalf. The London Unionists convened a great meeting for Monday, April the 21st, in Copenhagen-fields, to support a memorial for the recall of the labourers. But a knot of foolish men gave occasion to surmise that an attack on London was seriously intended, and the Government made prompt and ample, though quiet, preparations accordingly. A memorial was to be presented the same day to Lord Melbourne, at the Home Office. But it was carried up by a procession 30,000 strong. Lord Melbourne appeared at a window, but declined to receive a deputation thus attended, as an attempt to intimidate him. The procession quietly filed off to Kensington Common before dispersing, and London again breathed freely. But the people were right, and when their petition was presented in a more becoming manner, was favourably received, and a free pardon sent out to the Dorchester labourers. The conduct of the Government throughout the affair was both courageous and humane, though not without an extra-judicial air—the new men were at least an improvement on Sidmouth and Castlereagh.

Chapter IV.

Another Wellington interregnum—Sir Robert Peel, Premier—What he proposed, what he attempted, and how he was frustrated—The Whigs re-called.

The Duke of Wellington was naturally the King's resort, now that he had got rid of his distrusted Ministers, and probably the Duke was not at all surprised at their dismissal or his own summons. But there was one man alike essential to a Conservative Government, and perfectly innocent of ambition or intrigues for its establishment,—namely, Sir Robert Peel. He had betaken himself, during the recess, to Italy, and was fetched thence to take the Premiership. Some time must elapse before his arrival; and in that interval the Duke of Wellington undertook, with the assistance of Lord Lyndhurst, to conduct the Government of the country. His Grace was, therefore, sworn in as First Lord of the Treasury and Secretary of State; and calmly fulfilled hisplural functions, despite the ridicule and even menaces of the displaced Whigs.

By the end of December, Sir Robert Peel had arrived, and quickly completed his arrangements. Lord Lyndhurst, of course, was Chancellor. The Earl of Rosslyn became President of the Council, and Lord Wharncliffe took the Privy Seal. The Duke of Wellington went to the Foreign, Mr. Goulburn to the Home, and Lord Aberdeen to the Colonial, offices. Among the other appointments were those of Mr. C. Wynne and Mr. Herries. Mr. F. Pollock and Mr. W. Follett, were made Attorney and Solicitor-General. The Earl of Harrington went to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, with Sir E. Sugden as Chancellor, and Sir H. Hardinge as Chief Secretary.

It was easy to find fault with these appointments—especially the latter. But the fault-finders were checked by the appearance of a Letter to the Electors of Tamworth, from their illustrious representative. Through tha medium, the new Premier informed the country of his purposes, and bespoke its candour. The document was so remarkable in itself, and the firs of so remarkable a series, as to demand an abstract here. Sir Robert sets out by declaring himself a reformer of proved abuses, and points, in confirmation, to his dealings with the currency, criminal law, and other matters. The Reform Act he describes as "a final and irrevocable settlement—a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of the country would attempt to disturb." Enumerating the questions which had engaged the attention of the reformed Parliament, he showed that he was at one, on many points, with the avowedly Reform party—and for the rest, he was open to new light. The conclusion of the address was in a deprecatory and almost desponding tone:—"I enter upon the arduous duties assigned to me with the deepest sense of the responsibility they involve, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their adequate discharge, but, at the same time, with a resolution to persevere, which nothing could inspire but the strong impulse of public duty, the consciousness of upright motives, and the firm belief that the people of this country will so far maintain the prerogatives of the King as to give to the Ministers of his choice, not an implicit confidence, but a fair trial."

W. W.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen and Royal Family continue to reside at Windsor, and are said to be in the enjoyment of good health.

The Rev. Dr. M'Cosh, author of "The Method of the Divine Government," has been appointed to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast.

Mr. Duncan M'Laren has been elected, after a sharp struggle, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. A thorough Anti-state-churchman and Radical reformer, his candidature was specially based on his opposition to any form of the Annuity-tax.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrew's, at a meeting held on Saturday, unanimously made choice of the Duke of Argyle to be Chancellor of the University, in the room of Viscount Melville, lately deceased.

Mr. George Maule, for many years the solicitor to the Treasury, died last week at his residence in Wilton-crescent, after a short illness, in his 76th year.

Matthias Attwood, Esq., so well known in Parliament and in the City, died at his house in Dulwich Park, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. He was in his 72nd year, and had for some time past been in feeble health. Mr. Attwood entered Parliament in 1819, and from that time till 1847 continued to have a seat in the House of Commons. When the Reform Act of 1832 created the seaport of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, a Parliamentary borough, Mr. Attwood became its representative, and continued to be so till he retired.

The aged and benevolent Lord William de Blacquerie, committed suicide on the night of yesterday week, by discharging on himself a pistol, heavily loaded. The *post mortem* examination showed that his lordship must have been a great sufferer from disease, which had produced extreme nervous debility. The deceased Lord was a peer of Ireland, entered the army in 1791, and attained the rank of full General in 1841. His son and successor, Lord John, a captain of the 3rd West India regiment, is the possessor of the celebrated yacht "America." The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Two New Satellites of the Planet Uranus, interior to the innermost of the two bright satellites first discovered by Sir William Herschel, were discovered by Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, on the 24th of October. The periods of revolution are almost exactly four days for the outermost, and two and a half days for the closest. They have not half the brightness of the two conspicuous ones; but all four were steadily visible in the quieter moments of the air on the night of the 2nd of November, with a magnifying power of 778 on the twenty-foot equatorial.

One of Prince Albert's Labourers on the Flemish farm in the Windsor Great Park, has been trodden to death by two oxen, as he was feeding them in the stall. One beast appears to have driven the other over the unfortunate herdsman. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

Yet Another Murder and Suicide!—A young woman, named Sarah Turpin, who had been in service as a chambermaid, was residing at 5, White Hart-court, Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road. On Saturday morning the mistress of the house and the other lodgers went out to their respective occupations, leaving the woman Turpin alone in the house with her baby. The landlady returned about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on entering the apartment was horrified at finding the child lying in a pool of blood, with its head nearly severed from its body. Nothing was heard of the mother until Sunday morning, when the body of a woman, with her throat frightfully cut, was discovered in the Serpentine, and identified as that of Sarah Turpin. It is supposed that the woman was unmarried and her age about 25.

The Water Question.—Notices have been given of application to Parliament for new powers on the part of the principal water companies of the metropolis. There is also a notice of a contemplated Government measure, called "Regulation of Supply of Water to the Metropolis," and one of a character similar to that brought in by the Secretary of State last session, proposed to be carried out on the principle of private enterprise, and called "The Metropolis Water Supply and Drainage," founded to a great extent, on the results of Sir James Graham's committee of last session.

The London Temperance League held its second monthly meeting at Exeter Hall on Monday evening. Mr. J. S. Buckingham occupied the chair, and noticed as a pleasing fact that the consumption of spirituous liquors within the last nine months had been 125,000 gallons less than in the preceding nine months. The Rev Mr. Robinson, Incumbent of Christ Church, Chelsea, Dr. Burns, the Rev. T. Spencer, and Mr. Kellog, were the speakers.

The New Law of Evidence already encounters in its operation a difficulty that was foreseen—perjury on the part of unprincipled and interested witnesses. In two cases, the Judges have committed witnesses for palpable falsehood; and in another case, the plaintiff, defendant, and wife of the defendant, were detained till the verdict of the jury should indicate which of the parties had committed the perjury; but the jury could not agree upon a verdict.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1851.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Medical Schools.
Duthoit, Thomas James.....	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Griffith, Samuel.....	King's College.
Head, Edw. Abraham Hancock	King's College.
Jackson, Edward	University College.
Hay, George	King's College.
Monckton, David Henry.....	King's College.
Neale, Richard	University College.
Odling, William	Guy's Hospital.
Reynolds, John Russell	University College.
Steele, William Palmer	King's College.
Stocker, John Sherwood.....	Guy's Hospital.
Thompson, Henry.....	University College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Beale, Lionel Smith.....	King's College.
Burchell, Peter Lodwick	Westminster Hospital.
Courtenay, Richard Hudson..	Richmond Hospital, Dublin.
Hunt, Richard	Guy's Hospital.
Keyworth, John White	St. Thomas's Hospital.
Lakin, James Henry	King's College.
Vaux, James	King's College.

The Boa Constrictor in the Zoological Gardens.—At the beginning of last month, in the evening, two rabbits were placed in the den of the great boa constrictor in the Regent's-park Zoological Gardens. In the night, the watchman discovered that the boa had seized hold of the large rough railway wrapper of blanket which is placed over him for warmth, and was drawing it down his throat. Some fears were entertained, but he was not molested, and in due course he swallowed the whole of the blanket wrapper. By the end of October the blanket was seen to have moved several feet down his body. It is supposed that he snapped at one of the rabbits, missed his aim, seized the blanket, and in the half-light made that his prey—having no taste or instinct prompting him to prefer the rabbits to the dead wool. In the night of Saturday, the 8th inst., after having been five weeks and one day in the animal's body, the wrapper was disgorged. The watchman on going his round that night saw the animal labouring to get rid of the blanket, a part of which protruded from its mouth, and he assisted it in doing so by taking hold of and pulling the blanket gently, for which act of kindness it was thought that the boa seemed grateful, inasmuch as it offered no opposition, and did not strive to injure him. On examination the blanket was found to be much shrunken in size, and it was divested of the greater portion of the loose wool or hairy filaments composing its surface; it was much saturated with moisture, and in many parts covered by a slimy saliva.

Diplomacy among Dogs.—A gentleman resident in Lincolnshire was travelling about eighty or ninety miles from home, and left a favourite little dog at an hotel while he visited another town in the neighbourhood. On his return, the landlady, in dismay, told him his dog had been attacked by a large dog of her own, and had run away from the house. He left, but returned again to the same hotel after the lapse of a few weeks; when the landlady informed him that his little dog had returned in the interim, accompanied by a large dog, who had attacked her own dog so fiercely that he had nearly killed him. From the description given of the animal, the gentleman entertained no doubt but that it was his own house-dog from Lincolnshire, and on his return home he learned from the servant that shortly after his departure, his little favourite dog returned one day, bearing marks of much ill-usage, and, after apparently consulting with the larger animal, the two dogs set off together, and were absent several days; presenting evidences, on their return, of having travelled a considerable distance. —*Lincoln Times.*

The Council of the Society of Arts, wishing to bring a knowledge of drawing within the reach of artizans and others, and feeling convinced that the present high price of the necessary materials is a serious drawback to the attainment of that end, have given notice that they will present the Society's large medal to the person who shall produce the box having the greatest number of the best colours for general use, and brushes, which may be sold retail to the public for one shilling. The maker must agree to make not less than one thousand of such boxes, and keep the same on sale. The Council will be prepared to purchase not less than one thousand of the successful boxes, provided they agree in all respects with the specimen submitted in competition. Specimens, accompanied by the name of the manufacturer, and by a written engagement to produce not less than the above numbers respectively, to be sent to George Grove, Esq., Secretary to the Society, 18, John-street, Adelphi, on or before December 1, 1851.

Proposed Irish Emigration to Spain.—The *Dublin Mail* makes the following statement:—"The Spanish Government have, we are informed, conceded a grant of two hundred and fifty square miles of country on the banks of the Guadalquiver, in the province of Andalusia and Estremadura, 'containing more than 160,000 acres of land, of the richest quality,' to be colonized by Irish settlers, under the following conditions:—Exemption from taxation for twenty-five years. Admission of their furniture, clothing, and agricultural implements free of duty. Privilege of felling timber for building in the Royal forests. Power to appoint their own municipal authorities. The district in question having been depopulated by the expulsion of the Moors has never since been fully occupied."

The moon will be totally eclipsed in England on the 7th of January, 1852, at about six o'clock in the morning.

LITERATURE.

Footsteps of our Forefathers: What they suffered and what they sought. By James G. Miall. With Thirty-six Engravings. London: A. Cockshaw, 41, Ludgate-hill.

This new volume of the "Library for the Times" makes an appeal for support to that undertaking, which it will not be possible for the public to reject. Its interesting subject, its literary excellence, and its beautiful illustrations, combine to commend it to a grateful and lasting acceptance with Nonconformist readers. Probably it will prove the most popular volume of the series thus far; and it will certainly assist its well-earned reputation, and obtain literary honour for the author. The object of the work is thus stated by the writer:—

"The design of the following work is to exhibit, in a form as little repulsive as the nature of the subject will allow, some of the phenomena of Religious Intolerance, especially as it has been displayed in a Protestant form, and to indicate the mistaken principle in which these melancholy results have had their origin.

"It has been no part of the author's aim to advocate any distinctive form of doctrine or polity; but rather to show how *any* religious system, whether Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Congregational, may become vitiated and perverted by its alliance with the powers of the State, and by the assumption, exclusiveness and worldly pride, which such a connexion invariably engenders."

Popular works, on the strivings and sufferings of the early Nonconformists, adapted to awaken sympathy with their principles, and to give the young an honest pride in their religious ancestry, have not been very numerously or attractively written. Our youth have grown up in a traditional Dissent, unsustained by any knowledge of their ecclesiastical antecedents, or of the conflict of principles to which are owing the existence and significance of the communities to which they belong. Nonconformity has been observed in the spirit of conformity; and defection to the Establishment has been prepared by ignorance of the great truths, in which only enlightened conviction can root itself. Modern religious history—the book of experiences, out of which principles may be judged, and tendencies rightly estimated, has been criminally neglected in the education of our families, and in the culture of our congregations; and it is a labour worthy of sympathetic praise, to delineate for the people those struggles of the past, which are so fitted to stimulate conscientious attachment to spiritual freedom—a freedom which, as Mr. Miall justly says, "is, in the degree in which it exists, for the most part, the measure of the religious prosperity, and of the moral and social well-being of nations."

To this neglected department of literature the present work is a useful and important addition. It is the substance of extensive and careful reading, and of personal research, moulded, with much originality and power, into striking and interesting forms. Its story is graphically told—never overlaid with barren details, nor weakened by affected sentiment. The topics of the chapters are well-chosen, and their titles happily descriptive. The volume also gains a completeness and unity, often wanting in a series of sketches, from the specific purpose by which the author has been directed. A brief extract will give a very imperfect idea of such a book; yet may be taken in illustration of the author's manner. And as one of the special charms of the volume is, that he has visited the scenes he describes, and has tracked the "footsteps of our forefathers," as well as studied their lives and deeds, we will extract a page from the account of his pilgrimage to the shrine of John Hampden.

"Not many miles distant from High Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, and perfectly shut in amidst hills and woods, is an old ancestral mansion, connected in its history with one of the noblest biographies, that of John Hampden. The name is of itself an Englishman's inheritance. In these deep seclusions the patriot lived; here he nursed his soul for great actions; to this delicious spot his mind, jaded by public cares, often turned with fond longings; and here in death he has found, by the side of his cherished wife, a grave. What spot can furnish more attractive materials for a passing visit?

"The family mansion of the Hampdens is of great antiquity. It has been altered many times. One of its chambers is still called King John's bedroom; not that it preserves any appearance of so ancient a time, but that it, or some part of it, once received that monarch during a visit to the spot. . . . The house itself, though bearing some marks of a later date, is of the age of Elizabeth, who directed one of her royal progresses hither; on which occasion the mansion was almost rebuilt, and its stately and extensive avenues planted. One of these, visible from the surrounding neighbourhood, still bears the name of the Queen's Gap. The edifice is not large, nor perhaps convenient; but it has suffered no very extensive alterations, and is a striking specimen, though in great dilapidation, of the architecture of the sixteenth century. The house is not seen till the traveller is just upon the spot, nor is its first view very imposing, or even antique, its principal front having been repaired during the time, probably, of the earlier Georges, in the tamest style possible. But when it is approached on the side nearest to the little church which adjoins it, it is discovered to be a castellated mansion, adorned with grotesque and arabesque ornaments, and topped by tall and clustered chimneys; whilst noble cedars of Lebanon, of a great age, spread

out their branches by its side, and trees of large dimensions throw their protecting shadows over its vicinity. One large forest tree is especially remarkable—a huge elm—under the shadow of which a small army might repose, more like an Indian banyan tree, than one of the vegetable productions of these degenerate latitudes; full of verdure and vigour, and likely enough yet to last for centuries.

"The inside of the house more than redeems the promise of the outside. . . . . Extending along the top of the house is a large, though not lofty library, its chairs and tables evidently of a remote date; commanding a magnificent view of the park and of its grand avenue; and, among other interesting recollections, exhibiting a portrait of John Hampden, as a child in a go-cart! Full as one is of lofty and solemn musings, as one traverses a house associated with the memory of so great a name, the unexpected occurrence is almost ridiculous—a step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Yet 'the child is father to the man;' and a careful observer could have doubtless detected, even at that age, the traits which gave to Hampden his future greatness; the kindliness, urbanity, self-sacrifice, and integrity, which made so noble a man!"

In this easy and natural way does the author describe the places to which his love and reverence have directed his steps; and then he rouses the echoes that slumber around these sacred spots; and tells us, tersely and clearly, the histories these scenes witnessed in bygone days, and the never-old sympathies and thoughts of which they have now become the types and symbols.

We are also indebted to Mr. Miall for most of the sketches from which the drawings of Mr. Anelay were prepared for the engraver; and very charming are the numerous beautiful cuts scattered over the pages of the volume.

It will be a great surprise to us if this instructive, pleasing, and handsome book do not find its way into the drawing-rooms, school-rooms, and young people's libraries, of all our Nonconformist circles.

Companion for the Working Classes. Prize Tract. London: Religious Tract Society.

The Trials and Rewards of Labour. Ditto. Ibid.

The Religious Tract Society has been labouring assiduously for the improvement of the working classes. In one direction it has done some good; its non-religious publications have competed successfully for popular patronage with the filthy cheap literature of the day. But it would have done more, we think, were it not for two circumstance—the unskilful way in which sometimes religious topics are introduced, and the unattractive phraseology in which they are written about. We quite agree with Arnold in wishing to see common subjects treated in a Christian spirit; and we have been cordial in our praise of numerous valuable little works in which this has been attempted by the Society: but to drag in a spiritual moral at stated intervals, with a business-like air, is not doing so; and this blemish has existed in volumes otherwise of considerable excellence. We fear that the actual results are the reverse of those contemplated; and that readers, who, if they do not encounter a pious allusion on one page, confidently anticipate one on the next, are tempted, when they come to it, to exclaim—"Ah, the usual thing,"—and pass it over as children do the morals of Æsop's fables. Of the second blemish—the unvarying use of a technical phraseology—we must say but little, or we might be tempted into a dissertation. It is not confined to the publications of this Society, but is the characteristic of a party, composed of the most heterogeneous elements, which seems to think all theological opinions heterodox, and all religious sentiment suspicious, unless uttered in its own peculiar phraseology. Did we not know this, so great is the sameness in the religious discoursing in the Tract Society publications, we might almost impute it all to one hand; and conclude that, as Lord Jeffrey seasoned articles in the *Edinburgh Review* with wit, some one flavoured the Society books with piety. Against the use of religious technicalities, John Foster long ago protested; and we only repeat a neglected truism, in asserting that religious subjects may be spoken of in ordinary language, and that the use of any other tends only to repel the irreligious. It is so easy to counterfeit sentiment when the language for expressing it is made ready to hand, that the irreligious reasonably enough suspect the genuineness of religious commonplaces; and perhaps say with Tom Hood—

> "'Tis not so plain as the old Hill of Howth,
> That a man's belly must be full of meat,
> Because he talks with victuals in his mouth."

In books designed for the working-classes—confessedly sceptical, and distrustful of religious professions—the use of a set terminology is particularly injudicious. The first step must be to disarm them of suspicion. To do this we must boldly offer our religious beliefs to a microscopic investigation—never disguise them in vague, technical expressions, but speak of them as we should of anything else.

The two essays before us—the duty of noticing which has given us an occasion for making these remarks—are of no little merit, and if not wholly free from the faults to which we have alluded, are a considerable improvement on some other publications having a similar design. They contain good, practical suggestions, are well written, and in other respects are suited to their purpose. It was scarcely to be expected that they should have much novelty; their theme has been lately almost exhausted. They dwell on pregnant sources of sin and misery amongst the poor; but notwithstanding all the remedial agencies indicated, and practical guidance proferred, we feel there is still room to exclaim—Oh, for some prophet who would tell us of the *social reforms* needed to make these classes *less* sinful and miserable! Of the power of Christianity, philanthropy, and private benevolence, we have not even a lurking doubt; but without such reforms the work will be never-ending.

While we give our good word to each of these tracts, for laudable intention, right feeling, and much thoughtfulness, we especially commend the "Companion to the Working-classes," as, in idea and spirit, even more fully than in name and expression, a worthy step in the right direction.

Popery Calmly, Closely, and Comprehensively Considered. With Important and Interesting Documents, not generally known. By Rev. R. Weaver, Author of "A Complete View of Puseyism, &c." London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.

The author of this volume, already known by several works distinguished by much ability and research, has felt that the existing circumstances of our English Protestantism justify, if they do not demand, a work in which the subject of Popery shall be treated, not in detail, but concisely, as a whole. This he has attempted, with the strong conviction that the truth is to be served only by fair and full inquiry, avoiding both misrepresentation and invective; and in order to such a view of the principles and practices of the Church of Rome as shall be unassailable on the score of accuracy and completeness, he has examined extensively the works of her approved writers, and given their own "representations of the doctrines of the Romanist," and often in their own words.

After a brief introductory essay, in which the Scriptural principles of Church Oneness are clearly developed, the author enters on the first division of his subject; namely—the *Claims* of Popery. These are successively stated, examined, and refuted, with calm, critical, and well-informed power. The second part delineates the *Character* of Popery; showing its ambitious aspirings, in a history of the rise and progress of the Papacy,—its tenets severally, and in their relations,—its superstitious rites and ceremonies,—and its influence on individuals and society. The next division of the work investigates the *Cause* of Popery; and points out the general cause—departure from "the simplicity that is in Christ,"—and the particular causes—such as, the influence of unregenerate men in Churches supposed to be composed of *spiritual* men; the preference given to a religion of *sense*, rather than a religion of *faith*; a disposition to put *signs* for things *signified*; a love of pomp and parade; indolence; human authority; and the love of power and pre-eminence. The views advanced under this head are further supported by a brief series of historical facts. The fourth part suggests an attempt at the cure of Popery; and gives an outline of the historical and doctrinal refutations most available and effective in stemming Romish corruption. The concluding portion of the work is a more specific statement of the "effective and permanent cure" of Popery; and affirms it to be *a return to primitive church order and practice.* The author goes into the question of the true order or model of a Christian church very fully; discussing the nature of *the* Church, and of particular churches,—the character, jurisdiction, power, and mode of election of its officers,—its discipline and duties; and showing the accordance of the model proposed with New Testament principles, and its existence in primitive times, as proved by the earliest Christian writers, and admitted by many eminent moderns of diverse religious communities. The practical wisdom of a return to what the author terms "the Divine order and primitive model of the church" is ably defended, as providing a church constitution "suited to all places, and all generations, and all states,"—as tending to "establish upon a universal, permanent, and indestructible basis, *liberty of conscience*, the inalienable right of every man; while hierarchies impugn and destroy it,"—as having the merit of "disburdening parliament and government of the load with which it is, and, in all probability, will still more be, oppressed,"—and further, as fitted to "promote real union and the evangelization of the whole land."

That Mr. Weaver has displayed extensive and diversified reading, and has reasoned fairly and acutely, will be the just presumption of those who know his former publications, and the general verdict of all who examine his present work. We know of no more comprehensive and satisfactory production, similar as to purpose and popular character. It is well arranged, crammed with facts, and clearly and elegantly written.

With that part of the work which develops the principles usually known as "Congregational," as the true cure for Popery, we are well pleased. This, or at least a similar, line of argument may be very effectively adopted just now; and we shall rejoice if faith in these principles, and not appeals to Parliament for legislative interference, be the base of future Dissenting resistance to the encroachments of Rome. Mr. Weaver may not get an episcopal audience for the truths he speaks; but there is ample room for him, even in Nonconforming circles, to preach a purely spiritual church, and "the liberation of religion from all State interference," as the elements which must be combined for the production of a power adequate to uproot and destroy Popery. It is, however, melancholy to reflect, that where these principles are professedly held, the essential spirit and many of the moral characteristics of Popery are yet to be found; and we shall be glad if the recital of these principles, as belonging to the essence of the cure for Romanism, lead some readers to consider how inconsistent, therefore, and how hateful and injurious, is *the Popery of Dissent.*

The Protestant Dissenters' Illustrated Almanack for 1852. With Pictorial Illustrations, from designs by Gilbert, of several important events in the history of Nonconformity. London: John Cassell, 335, Strand.

This almanack appears this year with improvements likely greatly to extend its circulation, and to increase the interest it has for Nonconformist families. Of the general almanack matter we need say nothing; its distinctive feature is—the statistics of the various religious denominations, their institutions and public societies,—and in this respect it is a most useful and trustworthy publication. But the special attraction of the year is the introduction of wood engravings, illustrative of celebrated incidents in Nonconformist history, accompanied by literary descriptions of the same scenes and events. Of both the pictorial and literary departments it is pleasant to have to speak most commendatorily. Mr. Gilbert's able pencil has depicted, very artistically, twelve interesting subjects; and the engraver has rendered them very capitally. The letter-press consists of well-written and graphic historical sketches, which will diffuse information of a desirable sort amongst a crowd of readers too slenderly acquainted with what our forefathers "sought and suffered."

The publisher has done everything to make this really cheap almanack acceptable and deserving; and we assure our readers it will be a very pleasing and profitable book to leave about for the use of our young people; as well as convenient and instructive for their elders.

Olympus and its Inhabitants. By Agnes Smith. Edited by John Carmichael, M.A. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. London: Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

This is a very admirable little work for the use of young students. It presents mythologic story in a narrative form, unaccompanied by discussions of its religious significance, or by reference to classic sources of information. It contains quite enough, and sufficiently accurate information, to enable a boy to comprehend allusions to be found in school-classics. The possessor of it will need no other work, unless he is receiving what is called "a classical education." Strange to say, too, it is very interesting;—the narrative is graphic and animated. It meets a want, and meets it adequately.

The Cab-drivers of Liverpool have "struck" for an advance on their very small wages, and for a day's rest every alternate Sunday. Three hundred of them went in procession to St. Simon's church on Sunday; and the clergyman in his sermon incidentally supported their claim so far as the Sunday's rest was concerned. Many employers have already acceded to the terms of the cabmen.

The Inland Revenue Authorities have replied to written questions, that coffeehouse-keepers will incur the penalties of the Stamp-laws if, without a stamp-selling license, they sell postage-stamps to customers writing letters in their rooms.

A large cotton mill at Townhead, Rochdale, belonging to Messrs. D. Jersey and Co., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at £8,000. The property and machinery were insured.

The Common Council of the City of London have resolved, by a very large majority, to give the necessary notices for obtaining Parliamentary authority for Mr. Pearson's magnificent scheme of city improvement.

The table-lands of Asia Minor, and many parts of European Turkey, have yet to be colonized. A writer in the *Literary Gazette* says, "We have journeyed day after day, week after week, over uncultivated fields and untilled plains, where the rich soil and ineffaceable marks of ancient cultivation held out promises of sure and ample reward to the industrious agriculturist. The tide of emigration, directed by a regulating Providence, is pouring into the most distant and barbarous regions; but there still remains close at hand, as if kept in reserve, an ample field for agricultural labour, more favoured in soil, climate, and capability, than any American backwood, Canadian clearing, Australian sheep-walk, or Canterbury settlement."

Last week's official list of new publications contains two entries which demonstrate in a remarkable manner the extraordinary popularity of Walter Scott in France. One is the announcement of the publication of another volume of the *twentieth* edition of Defauconpret's translation of his novels; the other is, the announcement of the publication of an entirely new translation of the said novels. If Defauconpret had been the only translator, *twenty* editions would have been an immense success; but there are besides, at the very least, twenty different translations of the complete works (many of which have had two, three, or four editions), and innumerable translations of particular novels, especially of "Quentin Durward."—*Weekly News.*

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

MODERN LITERATURE AT OXFORD.—The outer world knows the existence of a Mr. Thackeray, whose name is a "household word" in England and America, India and Australia, only second to that of a Mr. Dickens, who is a graduate of no college, not even that of Barber Surgeons', while the subject of our narrative duly matriculated at Trinity after being a Carthusian. The lectures lately delivered at Willis's Rooms are not quite effaced from the memory of the intelligence, rank, and fashion of this metropolis, while their purport flew on the wings of journalism to the extremities of the Anglo-Saxon universe. Previous to delighting the capital of Scotland, and other great communities of the empire and the United States, with a repetition of these masterly recitals of blended wisdom, wit, genius, and kindly humanity, the lecturer bethought himself of addressing them to the rising youth of our two great nurseries of the national mind; and it was necessary, before appearing at Oxford, to obtain the license of the authorities—a very laudable arrangement, of course. Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington is the chancellor in charge of the learned garrison on the banks of Isis, and if applied to would doubtless have understood at once the man and his business. The Duke lives in the broad atmosphere of the every-day world, and a copy of the *Snob Papers* is on a snug shelf at Walmer Castle. But his deputy at Oxford is the Vice-Chancellor and D.D., the Rev. Frederick Charles Plumptre, on whom the modest applicant waited with submissive bow, presenting his card. "Pray what can I do to serve you, sir?" inquired the bland functionary. "My name is Thackeray." "So I see by this card." "I seek permission to lecture within the precincts." "Ah! you are a lecturer; what subjects do you undertake—religious or political?" "Neither; I am a literary man." "Have you written anything?" "Yes, I am the author of 'Vanity Fair.'" "I presume a Dissenter—has that any connexion with John Bunyan's book?" "Not exactly; I have also written 'Pendennis.'" "Never heard of these works, but no doubt they are proper books." "I have also contributed to *Punch*." "*Punch!* I have heard of that; is it not a ribald publication?" The upshot of this strange dialogue between the great popular master of the pen and the Master of University Coll., Oxon, was the requirement of a "reference as to character" from this general favourite of the reading public, who, in deep consciousness of his comparative insignificance in the presence of so awful a Don, humbly gave the name of his particular friend the bishop of the diocese, Samuel Wilberforce, which was held to be satisfactory. We mean no disrespect for the college dignitary here introduced; he is, doubtless, a worthy, good, and kind old gentleman, probably not without his share of such acquirements as the place affords and custom sanctions. He, perhaps, is not deficient in mental culture, such as it is, usually attainable from Alma Mater. We have no pretension to apply, in his case, the satiric line of the Frenchman about an academic president elsewhere, who, with solemn gravity, according to the law of ponderous substances—"Tomba de chûte, en chûte au trône academique." He has possibly won his present position by the assiduous application of his faculties in the prescribed routine. But we do marvel and confess our amazement at the state of things which ignores so ludicrously the current literature of the country, the living ornaments of our language, and the most original and powerful thinkers of our generation.—*Globe*.

A PARIS FETE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—In most countries fêtes are but the idle pastimes of an idle day. In France it is often otherwise. The fête of Paris, of Jan. 29, 1535, was as momentous in its results as it was imposing in its ceremonial. In the midst of a countless assemblage, thronging every street and house-top, appeared the king, preceded by all the sacred relics of his capital, and by all the ecclesiastical dignitaries who bore them, and followed by the princes of his blood, and by the various councillors and courts, guilds and companies, of the city. Mass had been sung and a royal banquet had been served, when, ascending his throne, in the presence of his people, Francis solemnly announced his intention to punish all heresy with death and not to spare even his own children if they should be guilty of it. Nay (he exclaimed, as he raised aloft his arm), "if this hand were infected with that disease, this other hand should chop it off." Such words from such a speaker, were not addressed in vain to such an audience. I advance reluctantly to the close of the narrative. The festivities of the day were ended by suspending six heretics from as many beams, which turned horizontally on a pivot in such a manner that the revolutions of each beam brought the sufferers one after the other over a furnace, into which they were successively plunged until by repeated immersions in that bath of fire they were at length destroyed. On that hideous spectacle Francis himself deliberately gazed. The people of Paris, maddened by this taste of blood, gave way to a ferocity which, during five successive reigns, scarcely ever ceased to offer new victims to Moloch in the name of the Prince of Peace. From this era their fierce and unrelenting hostility to the Reformers takes its commencement. The fanaticism which was then aroused was satiated, at the distance of twenty-seven years, by the massacre of St. Bartholomew.—*Sir J. Stephen's Lectures on the History of France*.

APOLOGISTS FOR THE BARTHOLOMEW MASSACRE.—It is for the credit of us all not to exaggerate the darkness of a crime which has left so foul and indelible a disgrace upon our common nature. For horrible as was the act itself, the subsequent celebration of it was even yet more revolting. Pope Gregory XIII. and his cardinals went in procession to the church of St. Mark, not to deprecate in sackcloth and ashes the Divine vengeance on a guilty people, but "to render solemn thanksgivings to God, the infinitely great and good (such is the contemporary record), for the great mercy which he had vouchsafed to the See of Rome and to the whole Christian world." A picture of the massacre was added to the embellishments of the Vatican; and by the pontiff's order a golden medal was struck to commemorate to all ages the triumph of the Church over her enemies. The Pope found meet companions of his joy among the players. In all the cities of France they frequently exhibited a tragedy called the "Death of Coligny," in which he and his brother D'Andelot were represented enduring the fearful torments, and cherishing the malignant passions, with which the imagination of Dante has arrayed the place of future punishment. Burdened as the heart is with the remembrance that the princes who executed this that butchery, the priests who thanked God for it in their masses, that the mimes who chuckled over it in their ribaldry, and that the crowds who night after night applauded them, were all our brethren, reflecting to us in their actual guilt our own possible criminality, I know not whether the apology which some recent French historians have offered for their ancestors be not even yet more offensive. It is, they tell us, a mere prejudice to blame any one. Man is but the creature of the age in which he lives. He is borne onwards by the irresistible current of events, the sport of a fatality which it is not given him to contend with, the helpless victim of those passions which infect and agitate the social system of which he happens to be a member. This doctrine, which a great historian of the French revolution brought to light to shelter its atrocities, has been adopted by meaner, though not unpopular, hands, to reconcile us to those of St. Bartholomew. It is sufficient to answer, if indeed to such profane extravagance any answer be due, that, if fate compelled Catherine and her sons and their subjects to commit such offences, and constrained Pope Gregory XIII. and his cardinals to celebrate them with festive adorations, the same inexorable fate imposes upon us the necessity of holding their deeds and their memories in everlasting abhorrence.—*Ibid*.

NEW MEN, AS WELL AS NEW MEASURES.—Mr. Pridham, in his volume from which we recently quoted at some length, has the following remarks, very appropriate at the present moment:—

I was somewhat taken aback at the political interrogatories of my friends, more especially when they came to question me as to the actual power possessed by the people of England. What and how great or little that is, we are so rarely accustomed to test in its practical application, that one is really at a loss to reply, unless, indeed, we boldly aver that our constitution is, in many respects, a well-organized sham. Even were we to assume the fact, which experience daily belies, that our great representative assembly, as at present constituted, is an adequate reflex of public opinion, still it is as clear as the hills that much of the vitality of the legislation founded on so partial a basis evaporates in its transition to its final depository — the executive power—and is frequently interpreted in a non-natural sense. . . .

We must have septennial Reform Bills, if necessary, until the middle classes are allowed to enjoy the inalienable right, of the exercise of which they are to this day deprived—a share in the executive goverament of the country. At present we are only represented by Under-Secretaries or clerks in the minor offices of state. In every other country in the world, despotic or republican, the burgher class is, *cæteris paribus*, preferred above the higher.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The first public meeting of the Protestant Alliance will be held at Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, November 28, at noon; and the chair will be occupied by the Earl of Shaftesbury. There can be no doubt that one principal object of the meeting will be to commence formally the war against Maynooth. But we believe that this will not form, by any means, the sole topic brought under consideration.—*Record*.

A CLENCHER.—It is a bad sign when a preacher tries to drive home his logic by thumping the desk violently with his clenched hand: his arguments are *so*-fist-ical.

Field-Marshal Radetzky has dissolved the common council of Como, for refusing, in "indecent and disloyal language," to appear and do homage to the Emperor during his recent visit to Italy.

THE PENNY STAMP AND THE POSTING OF NEWSPAPERS.—The course which reason points out as proper to be pursued in relation to the postage of newspapers is to attach a penny or a halfpenny stamp, or label, on those which actually pass through the post, the remain being unstamped. It is true that in cases where a paper is reposted the expense would be greater, but they who thus use the post should pay for it, and not a tax be levied on those who do not use it at all. Let it, however, be borne in mind, that the three questions of the paper, the advertisement, and the stamp duties, are in reality one, and that the whole must be abolished ere the British newspaper press can take its proper place as one of the educating agencies of the country. And if financial objections only can be urged against such a charge, let our legislators courageously cut down the hereditary pension list, or resume possession of some of the thousands squandered on an inefficient State-Church, and such difficulties will quickly vanish. *Reformer's Almanack for* 1852.

GLEANINGS.

The Duke of Northumberland has given orders for the construction of no less than a thousand new and comfortable dwellings for labourers.

The Rev. Dr. Raffles announced to his congregation on Sunday week, that that was the fortieth anniversary of his preaching in Liverpool.

The *Builder* has a letter from "J. P. W.," who says he "counted nine large iron steamers building on the banks of the Clyde, the other day."

There was a decrease in the consumption of spirits in this country during the months of the Exhibition, as compared with the corresponding period in 1850.

General Cavaignac is to marry Mdlle. Odier, daughter of the banker of that name. The lady is said to possess a fortune of one million.

The number of foundlings received in 1850 in the hospitals of the Neapolitan continent, amounted to 2,791 boys, and 2,630 girls.

Jenny Lind (says the *Literary Gazette*) intends to return to England in 1852.

The *New York Herald* has a notice of the shipment of 100 cats to New Granada; "an article of export," as the editor observes, "we have never seen before."

We (*Weekly News*) see that a new journal, with peculiar recommendations, is about to be established in Circleville, Ohio. The editor in his prospectus says:—"Our terms are two dollars a year. Gentlemen who pay in advance will receive a first-rate obituary notice in case of death."

The *Carlisle Patriot* states, that before accepting the appointment of Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, Mr. Frederick Peel came down to Netherby to consult Sir James Graham, and remained there a night; "so that it may be assumed that the right hon. baronet approved of the step of the young aspirant Whigward, and Sir James himself is expected to follow in due season."

A PROPHECY ON THE OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The following prophecy of the *Boston Herald*, a Protectionist journal, appeared as a leader on Tuesday, May 6th, 1851:—"This monster plaything was opened on Thursday last. We entertain so low an estimate of the whole concern, that we do not consider it worth while to clog our columns with its details. The principle and its celebration will probably die in contemptuous silence, or amidst the irrepressible disgust of a deluded and repentant people."

James Montgomery completed his 80th year on the 4th inst. In celebration of the event, an oak-tree was planted on the lawn in front of the Sheffield Infirmary by the venerable poet.

Some German phrenologist, coveting the skull of a Scotch Puritan, commissioned a Modern Athenian to supply his wish. The rogue sent him the cranium of an Irish Catholic, a dram-drinker, who never attended Divine worship.

A scrupulous elector of St. Alban's, whose bribed brethren were taking the bribery-oath, right and left, without compunction, was loth to swear that his vote was not sold, when the purchase-money was lying in his pocket; so he returned the gold, took the oath recorded his vote, and got back the bribe!

A STUDY FOR A FRENCHMAN IN ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.—Thimblerig Thistlethwaite thievishly thought to thrive through thick and thin by throwing the thimbles about. But he was thwarted, and thwacked, and thumped, and thrashed, with thirty thousand thistles and thorns, for thievishly thinking to thrive through thick and thin by throwing the thimbles about.

Madame Kossuth, receiving an address in London from some members of her own sex, was asked what her notions were about the "emancipation of woman?" Her reply was, that she attended to her domestic duties made her own home and her husband's as comfortable and happy as she could, and never thought about emancipation.

The New York *Evening Post* contains the following extract from a letter from Miss Jenny Lind. The report which she so emphatically denies was probably one of those newspaper paragraphs written by persons who hope to get their wishes complied with by positively stating how, when, and where they are to be realised. "I have not the *most remote idea* of ever again returning to the stage; and although I usually treat with perfect indifference the reports and sayings of writers in newspapers, or otherwise, yet I should feel really thankful to you to state, that no inducement whatever can tend to make me change my mind in reference to the resolution I have adopted to quit the stage."

"LUMP THEM."—A young Wesleyan student recently occupied, one Sunday morning, the pulpit of one of their chapels in Manchester; and in his prayer he prayed for the Queen, Prince Albert, and each of the royal babies by name; had got as far as the King of Hanover, when a blunt, honest countryman, who happened to be a worshipper, tired of the long catalogue, cried out aloud, "Lump 'em! lump 'em!" A hearty "Amen!" from the congregation testified how feelingly they entered into the countryman's request, to the surprise and confusion of the "man in black."—*North British Advertiser*.

BIRTH.

November 15, at Upper Clapton, Mrs. THOMAS F. EVANS, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 17, at Melbourne, Victoria, by the Rev. J. A. Morrison, Mr. JAMES SADDINGTON, of Sydney (late of St. John-street, Smithfield), to Miss MARY CAPPER, late of Manchester.

DEATHS.

November 12, at his residence, Newbury, Berks, aged 79, the Rev. BENJAMIN COXHEAD, formerly pastor at Little Wild-street, London; afterwards, at Truro and Winchester.

November 12, CATHERINE WILHELMINA, wife of Mr. J. SLATE, of 14, Belmont-place, Wandsworth-road.

November 13, at High Wycombe, Bucks, in his 94th year, THOMAS EDMONDS, a member of the Society of Friends.

November 13, at Bath, in his 40th year, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Chillianwallah, on the 13th of January, 1849, Lieutenant-Colonel PAYNTER, C.B., late commanding her Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot.

November 15, of scarlet fever, aged 3 years, WILLIAM, second son of the Rev. J. T. BRIGHTON, of Bristol.

LIVERPOOL, THE FIRST PORT OF THE WORLD.—A return has just been made, by order of Parliament, which shows that Liverpool is now the greatest port in the British empire in the value of its exports and the extent of its foreign commerce. Being the first port in the British empire, it is the first port in the world. New York is the only place out of Great Britian which can at all compare with the extent of its commerce. NewYork is the Liverpool of America, as Liverpool is the New York of Europe. The trade of those ports is reciprocal. The raw produce of America, shipped in New York, forms the mass of the imports of Liverpool; the manufactures of England, shipped at Liverpool, form the mass of the imports of New York. The two ports are, together, the gates or doors of entry between the Old World and the New. On examining the return just made it appears that the value of the exports of Liverpool in the year 1850 amounted to nearly £35,000,000 sterling (£34,891,847), or considerably more than one-half of the total value of the exports of the three kingdoms for that year. This wonderful export trade of Liverpool is partly the result of the great mineral riches of Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire; partly of the matchless ingenuity and untiring industry of the populations of those counties; partly of a multitude of canals and railways, spreading from Liverpool to all parts of England and the richest parts of Wales; partly to Liverpool being the commercial centre of the three kingdoms; and partly to the fact that very nearly 12 millions of money have been expended in Liverpool, and more than 12 millions in the river Mersey, in converting a stormy estuary and an unsafe anchorage into the most perfect port ever formed by the skill of man. On comparing the respective amounts of the tonnage of Liverpool and London, it appears, at first, impossible to account for the fact that the shipping of Liverpool is rather less than that of London, while its export trade is much more than twice as great. The explanation of this fact is, that the vessels employed in carrying the million or million and a half of tons of coal used in London appear in the London return; while the canal and river flats (to say nothing of the railway trains) employed in carrying the million and a quarter of tons of coal used or employed in Liverpool do not. State the case fairly, and the maritime superiority of Liverpool will be found to be as decided as is its commercial. We ought also to add that while the Custom-house returns for 1850 give Liverpool only 3,262,253 tons of shipping, the payment of rates to the Liverpool Dock Estate in the 12 months ending June 25, 1851, gives 3,737,666 tons, or nearly 500,000 tons more. Comparing the rate of increase of the exports of Liverpool with that of other ports, it appears that Liverpool is not only the first port in the kingdom, but that it is becoming more decidedly the first every year. During the last five years the increase of the exports of Liverpool has been from 26,000,000 to nearly 35,000,000, while that of London has been from little less than 11,000,000 to rather more than 14,000,000. The exports of Hull, which is, undoubtedly, the third port of the kingdom, though still very large, have rather declined, having been £10,875,870 in 1846, and not more than £10,366,610 in 1850. The exports of Glasgow, now the fourth port of the empire, show a fair increase from £3,024,343 to £3,768,646. No other port now sends out exports of the value of £2,000,000 a-year, though Southampton comes near to £2,000,000, and Cork passes £1,000,000.—*Liverpool Times.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been gradually improving since we last wrote. A large and healthy business has been done in all classes of securities, and prices have advanced. Speculators have held almost entirely aloof from operations, and nearly the whole amount of business done, has been for legitimate investment. The same causes that we alluded to in our last, are still operating to repress further advances, and especially, as will be seen, to check the work of speculators. This is matter for congratulation, rather than otherwise, for any tone that may be imparted to business by the action of mere dabblers in the funds, whether for larger or smaller amounts, tends only to raise the prices of securities to an artificial value, and ultimately, when their purposes have been served, to reduce them as much below a fair market equivalent. Bank Stock and the Unfunded Debt have generally kept pace with other securities.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	98⅛ ⅜	98⅜ ½	98⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅜	98⅜	98⅞
Cons. for Acct.	98⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅜	98⅜ ½	98⅜ ½	98⅜	98⅛
3 per Ct. Red.	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜ ⅜	97⅜	97⅛
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	98½ ⅝	98½ ⅝	98½ ⅝	98⅛ ⅜	98⅛	99⅛
India Stock ..	264½	—	—	252½	—	265
Bank Stock ..	214 ⅝	—	—	214½	—	215
Exchq. Bills..	55 pm.	55 p.m.	54 pm.	54 pm.	54 pm.	55 pm.
India Bonds ..	59 pm.	60 p.m.	61 pm.	58 pm.	61 pm.	62 pm.
Long Annuit. .	7	7	6 15-16	7⅛	7	7

We cannot write so favourably of Foreign Stocks. Mexican has fallen to 23¾. "Fallen, Fallen!" we might say, for, like Lucifer, its downfal has been as sudden as it is great. Six months ago, or rather more, it was quoted week, after week, at 30½ to 31. Want of confidence in the Mexican Government, is the chief cause of its present position,—want of confidence, however, not in its honourable intentions, but in its power of carrying them out, for the state is "head over ears" in debt, and its income now much less than its ordinary expenditure. Spanish and other securities have been quiet during the week, at the following prices:—Belgian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 89; Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent, 88; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 76½; Ditto, Five per Cent., 102½; Equador Bonds, 3⅛; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 23¾ 4⅝; Portuguese Four per Cents., 83¼ ¾; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 5⅞; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 59; Ditto, Four per Cents., 90½.

That strange chamelion the Share Market, has been turning its bright side to the public since our last. Prices have advanced, and business has been brisk. The traffic returns have, of course, fallen off considerably from the previous weeks, but are yet higher than at this period of last year. Some of the returns—for instance, the Eastern Counties—are somewhat below the receipts of last year, but these are exceptional cases. On the whole, the market is in a comparatively healthy state. Prices are as follows:—Aberdeen, 9⅝ ¾; Bristol and Exeter, 78 9; Caledonian, 13⅛ ¾ ⅞ ⅛; Eastern Counties, 6¼ ⅜; Great Northern, 16⅞ ¾; Great Western, 84¼ ¾ 4⅝ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 56⅞ ¾ 7⅛ 6¾ 7⅛; London and Blackwall, 7⅛ 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 93⅛; London and North Western, 116¼; London and South Western, 85⅛ 5; Midland, 50⅛ 1-50⅜ 1⅛; North British, 6 5⅞; North Stafford, 9⅛; S.Eastern, 19⅜ ¾ ⅛ ¾; York, Newcastle, Berwick, 18⅛ ⅜; York and North Midland, 20⅛ ⅛ ¼; Boulogne and Amiens, 10¼; Namur and Liege, 6 5⅞; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4.

The Corn and Provincial Markets are sharing, to a great extent, in the present apparent prosperity.

The subjoined calculations show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled yesterday:—

			£	s.	d.
Three per Cent. Consols, price ..	98⅛	yield per cent.	3	0	10⅛
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	97⅞	,,	3	1	4⅛
New Three-and-a-Qr. per Cents.	98⅛	,,	3	5	9⅛
Bank Stock (div. 7½ per cent. per annum)	214	,,	3	10	1
India Stock (div. 10½ per cent. per annum)	263½	,,	4	0	0
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1½d. per day)	55s. pm.	,,	2	4	5½
East Indian Shares, £18 paid (guaranteed div. 5 per cent. per an.)	21	,,	4	5	8½
Great Western £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	84	,,	4	17	2⅞
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock (div. at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum).....	57	,,	3	10	2
London and South Western Stock (div. at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum).....	86	,,	4	1	4½
London and North Western Stock (div. at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum)	115½	,,	4	15	2½
Midland Stock (div. at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum)	51	,,	4	18	0½
South Eastern Stock (dividend on the whole year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	20	,,	4	19	0
York, Newcastle, and Berwick Stock (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	18	,,	4	3	1⅛

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	98⅛	Brazil	91
Do. Account	99	Equador	3⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced	97⅛	Dutch 4 per cent ..	90⅛
3½ New.....	98⅛	French 3 per cent..	91⅛
Long Annuities	7	Granada.....	16
Bank Stock.....	215	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	24⅞
India Stock	265	Portuguese	35
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	102¼
June	55 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent..	20⅛
India Bonds.....	62 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent....	38⅛
		Ditto Passive.....	5⅛

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 10.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 8th day of November, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	28,682,605	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	14,649,230
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£28,682,605		£28,682,605

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,211,768
Rest	8,177,913	Other Securities ..	12,215,287
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,086,141	Notes	8,561 261
		Gold and Silver Coin	576,796
Other Deposits	9,549,304		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,228,758		
	£34,595,116		£34,595,116

Dated the 13th day of November, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Yeovil.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

LEWIN, HENRY, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, draper, November 6.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHTON, EDWARD, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen draper, December 3 and 31: solicitor, Messrs. Shackles and Son, Hull.

BATE, JAMES, New Windsor, Berkshire, builder, November 25, January 2: solicitor, Mr. Wilson, Godliman-street, Doctors'-commons.

BROWN, THOMAS BELLISSON, Handsworth, Staffordshire, blister manufacturer, November 29, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Coldicott and Canning, Dudley; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

BROWN, ROBERT, Gravel-lane, St. Saviour, Southwark, basket maker, November 20, December 22: solicitor, Mr. Holmer, Bridge-street, Southwark.

BUCKLAND, THOMAS, Queenhithe, City, wine merchant, November 24, December 29: solicitors, Messrs. Wilde and Co., College-hill.

CAIRNS, JEREMIAH, Newport, Monmouthshire, banker, December 1 and 29: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

COOK, GABRIEL, Tottenham-court-road, furniture dealer, November 20, January 1: solicitor, Mr. Nind, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

D'ARCY, NICHOLAS, Pall-mall East, hotel keeper, November 22, December 27: solicitors, Messrs. Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

HODGES, HENRY, Addington place, Camberwell, coach builder, November 25, December 23: solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, Swithin's-lane, City.

JONES, PHILIP, Llangattock, Monmouthshire, banker, November 26, December 31: solicitors, Messrs. Blount and Davis, Usk, and Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

LANGFIELD, WILLIAM, Camberwell, butcher, November 28, December 23: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.

LASLETT, WILLIAM, Hougon, Kent, dealer in hay and corn, November 22, December 10: solicitors, Messrs. Mourilyan, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Lee, Sandwich.

MONIES, DANIEL EDGAR, Liverpool, broker, December 4 and 19: solicitors, Messrs. Whitley, Liverpool.

SHUTTLEWORTH, HENRY, Saffron Walden, Essex, ironmonger, November 28, December 23: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Thurgood, Walden, Essex.

WELSH, MICHAEL THOMAS STACEY, Romford, Essex, linen draper, November 25, December 23: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BELL, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, miller, November 17, December 8.

BISSETT, WILLIAM, Glasgow, commission agent, November 17, December 8.

M'CLYMONT, ANTONY, New Cumnock, Ayrshire, writer, November 17, December 12.

M'CRACKEN, ROBERT, and CHALMERS, THOMAS, Glasgow, manufacturers, November 18, December 16.

M'EWAN, PETER, Tillicoultry, near Alloa, clothier, November 20, December 11.

WADDELL, WILLIAM TROTTER, Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire, grocer, November 19, December 9.

WILKIE, RICHARD MAXWELL, Glasgow, jeweller, November 18, December 12.

WILSON, DAVID, Glasgow, wholesale grocer, November 17, December 8.

DIVIDENDS.

William Henry Barrett, Gloucester, miller, first div. of 3s. 4d.; at Mr. Miller's, Bristol, any Wednesday—Aaron Crossfield, Tymawr, Glamorganshire, coal miner, and Newport, Monmouthshire, brewer, first div. of 5s.; at Mr. Miller's, Bristol, any Wednesday—Edmund Francis Green, Leadenhall-street, City, merchant, third div. of 4½d.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, November 20, and three subsequent Thursdays—John Jones, jun., Kingswinford, Staffordshire, ironmaster, first div. of 13s. 9d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—Samuel Lee, Loughborough, Leicestershire, bookseller, first div. of 10d.; at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham, November 22, and any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 1—Walker Macdowall, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, printer, first div. of 1s.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—James Merrell, Walcot, Worcestershire, cattle dealer, first div. of 3s.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—Robert Parker, Nottingham, commission agent, first div. of 2s; at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham, November 22, and any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 1—Joseph Price and John Lavender, Birmingham, paper dealers, first div. of 6s.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Tuesday—James Wilcock, Nottingham, grocer, second and final div. of 9½d.; at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham, November 22, and any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 1—John Wright, Tamworth, scrivener, second div. of 10½d.; at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham, November 22, and any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 1.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHLIN, SPENCER, Eastcheap, City, corn factor, December 5, January 30; solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street.

CARR, THOMAS, Doncaster, Yorkshire, innkeeper, December 6, January 10; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Doncaster.

COLLINS, RICHARD, Bawdlands, Lancashire, grocer, November 28, December 19; solicitors, Messrs. Sutton, Manchester, and Blackhurst and Son, Preston.

CUSTANER, JOHN, Greenwich, Kent, miller, November 29, January 10; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

DADD, WILLLIAM RICHARD, Chatham, Kent, victualler, November 25, December 23; solicitors, Messrs. Cox and Sons, Size-lane.

ENTWISLE, JOHN, Manchester, cotton spinner, November 28, December 19; solicitors, Messrs Sale and Co., Manchester.

FRAY, THOMAS, Manchester, check manufacturer, December 2 and 13; solicitor, Mr. Mayhew, Wigan.

FULLER, JOHN, Ely, Cambridgeshire, stonemason, November 28, December 23; solicitors, Messrs. Pickering and Co., Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, and Messrs. Archer, Ely.

HILL, JOHN, Thorne, Yorkshire, wine merchant, December 6, January 10: solicitors, Messrs. England and Son, Hull, and Bulmer, Leeds.

ISHERWOOD, SARAH, and ISHERWOOD, NICHOLAS THOMAS, Ludgate-hill, City, house decorators, November 21, January 1: solicitors, Messrs. Reid and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

LOUGH, THOMAS JAMES, and LEWIS, CHARLES WILLIAM, Great St. Helen's, City, drysalters, December 1, January 8: solicitors, Messrs. Fry and Loxley, Cheapside.

MOUAT, ARCHIBALD, Creed-lane, City, wine merchant: December 2, January 6: solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Mark-lane.

SANFORD, JOHN CLARKE, Paternoster-row, City, stationer, December 5 and 23: solicitor, Mr. Innes, Billiter-street.

WAKELING, GEORGE, Chelmsford, Essex, auctioneer, November 29, January 10: solicitors, Messrs. Trehern and White, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, and Messrs. Chalk and Meggy, Chelmsford.

WHITE, WILLIAM, Winchester, Hampshire, builder, November 28, January 2: solicitors, Mr. Barger, Essex-court, Temple; and Messrs. Edwards and Godwin, Winchester.

WHITWAM, JOHN, jun., Golcar, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer, December 1, and 22: solicitors, Mr. Floyd, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Bond and Warwick, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BROWN, JAMES, Glasgow, accountant, November 21, December 12.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, Aberdeen, grocer, November 24, December 16.

FLEMING, JOHN, Paisley, pawnbroker, November 22, December 11.

GORDON, THOMAS, Aberdeen, innkeeper, November 22, December 13.

HENDERSON, ROBERT, Glasgow, Balmaha, and Kirkintilloch, chemical manufacturer, November 24, December 15.

SCOTT, DAVID, Craigrothie, Fifeshire, manufacturer, November 24, December 17.

WILSON, ANDREW ROBERT, Glasgow, tailor, November 21, December 13.

DIVIDENDS.

Henry Dickinson, Wolverhamton, Staffordshire, corn and provision merchant, first div. of 1s. 8d., Nov. 20, and any subsequent Thursday, at Valpy's, Birmingham—James Hoyle and Thomas Hoyle, Salford, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, first div. of 5s. 6d., Nov. 27, and any subsequent Thursday, at Lee's, Manchester—James Hoyle, Salford, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, first div. of 14s. 9½d., Nov. 27, and any subsequent Thursday, at Lee's, Manchester—Michael Lord, Lower Bagden, Lancashire, sheep salesman, div. of 1s. 0½d., any Tuesday, at Mackenzie's, Manchester—MacGibbon and Galbreath, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, second div. of 1s. 10½d., Nov. 18, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Carrick's, Hull—John M'Gibbon, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, first div. of 5d., Nov. 18, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Carrick's, Hull—Henry George Rideout, Nottingham, glove manufacturer, first div. of 9s., Nov. 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Bittleston's, Nottingham.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, November 17.

We had a good supply of Kentish Wheat this morning, but smaall of Essex; the finest samples were bought by the millers at 1s. per qr. advance upon last Monday's prices, whilst secondary and Foreign were taken off more freely at our previous quotations. Flour readier sale, but without change in price. Barley of all descriptions firm. Beans and Peas in good demand, and 1s. dearer. Our supply of Oats was more moderate, and for good old corn the dealers in some instances had to pay 6d. per qr. more than on Monday last. Linseed Cakes met with more buyers. We did not hear of any sales of floating cargoes of Wheat.

BRITISH.	s.	s.	FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	36	38	Dantzig	37	44
Ditto White	42	44	Anhalt and Marks	34	36
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	34	36	Ditto White	38	40
Northumber. and Scotch, White	34	38	Pomeranian red	35	37
Ditto, Red	32	35	Rostock	40	46
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	—	Danish and Friesland	28	31
Ditto White	—	—	Peterasburgh, Archangel and Riga	30	32
Rye	26	27	Polish Odessa	30	34
Barley	25	33	Marianopoli & Berdianski	30	33
Scotch	24	30	Taganrog	32	30
Angus	—	—	Brabant and French	32	34
Malt, Ordinary	—	—	Ditto White	36	40
Pale	48	52	Salonica	30	32
Peas, Grey	26	28	Egyptian	24	26
Maple	28	30	Rye	24	26
White	28	30	Barley—		
Boilers	31	33	Wismar & Rostock	22	24
Beans, Large	26	28	Danish	24	26
Ticks	28	31	Saal	22	24
Harrow	28	29	East Friesland	19	22
Pigeon	30	32	Egyptian	17	18
Oats—			Danube	17	18
Linc. & York. feed	17	21	Peas, White	27	28
Do. Poland & Pot.	19	21	Boilers	30	32
Berwick & Scotch.	19	24	Beans, Horse	24	26
Scotch feed	18	22	Pigeon	28	30
Irish feed and black	16	17	Egyptian	22	23
Ditto Potato	19	21	Oats—		
Linseed, sowing	50	54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	15	17
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£20 to £22 per last		Do. thick and brew	19	21
Carraway Seed, Essex, new	26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	19	20
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton			Flour—		
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 0s. per 1,000			U. S., per 196 lbs.	15	21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			Hamburg	19	20
Ship	26	28	Dantzig and Stettin	19	20
Town	35	37	French, per 280 lbs.	23	27

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 1.	s.	d.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	s.	d.
Wheat	36	6	Wheat	36	2
Barley	25	7	Barley	25	2
Oats	17	5	Oats	17	5
Rye	24	10	Rye	24	5
Beans	28	6	Beans	28	1
Peas	27	5	Peas	27	1

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, November 17.

The supplies of Foreign stock on offer in to-day's market were large for the time of year; but the arrivals of Beasts from our own grazing districts were materially on the decrease; nevertheless, the aggregate supply of stock was tolerably extensive. The unusually fine weather for slaughtering had a decided effect upon the demand. For all breeds of Beasts the inquiry was somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. The general top figure for Beef was 3s. 8d.; but a few of the best Scots realized 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. Prior to the close of business a good clearance had been effected. The number of Sheep was less than that exhibited on this day se'nnight. Prime old Downs were scarce, and in somewhat active requert, at an improvement in value of 2d. per 8lbs. Most other breeds were in fair request, at very full prices. The top price of Mutton was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. With Calves we were well supplied, whilst the Veal trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. Prime small Pigs were quite as dear, but large Hogs met a dull inquiry.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d.	to 3s. 8d.	Veal	2s.	8d.	to 3s. 10d.
Mutton	2 10	.. 4 4	Pork	2	10	.. 3 10

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	951	2,400	98	280
Monday	4,805	24,060	300	480

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 17.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 2d.	to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d.	to 2s. 10d.	
Middling do	2 6	.. 2 8	Mid. ditto	3 0	.. 3 6	
Prime large	2 10	.. 3 0	Prime ditto	3 8	.. 3 10	
Prime small	3 0	.. 3 2	Veal	2 8	.. 3 8	
Large Pork	2 4	.. 3 6	Small Pork	3 8	.. 3 10	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The demand for Irish Butter in the past week was neither lively nor extensive. Holders for the most part were firm, the market steady, prices without fluctuation; but there few buyers to be found, unless at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Dutch was 4s. to 6s. per cwt. lower, chiefly owing to bad quality. Of Bacon there was an increased supplp, a good proportion of which were shipments direct to many of our dealers, bought a short sime since at 46s. on board; we have, therefore, had only a limited business doing landed, and prices the turn cheaper. Nothing worth notice done on board. In Hams and Lard no new feature.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, November 17.—A flatness has come over our trade, and prices have a decidedly downward tendency.

Dorset, fine weekly	98s. to 102s. per. cwt.
Ditto, middling	76s. to 86s. „
Devon	83s. to 90s. „
Fresh	9s. to 13s. doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, November 10.—The demand for all good Hops continues steady, and prices are very firmly supported. Low qualities are less in request; and, in partial instances, rather less money is taken.

Sussex Pockets	108s. to 120s.
Weald of Kents	126s. to 140s.
Mid and East Kents	130s. to 240s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, November 17.—Since our last report there have been very few arrivals coastwisee, and only a moderate supply by rail. In consequence, more money has been obtained for fresh samples. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents	60s. to 70s. per ton.
Scotch Regents	45s. to 60s.
Kent and Essex	60s. to 70s.
Do. Shaws	—s. to —s.
Lincolnshire Whites	60s. to 70s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, November 17.

We have no change to report in Seed; the demand for most articles was of a retail nature, but previous prices were firmly insisted on,

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal]	£— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.)	16s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last)	new £21 to £23 old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white	6s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new	38s. to 42s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush	4s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; Spring, nominal
Carraway (per cwt.)	new, 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.
Turnip, white (per bush.)	6s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed	red, 30s. to 35s.; fine, 38s. to 40s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	35s. to 45s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.)	Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)	£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.),	32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.)	small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay	50s. to 75s.	50s. to 76s.	50s. to 75s.
Clover Hay	65s. to 87s.	65s. 86s.	65s. 88s.
Straw	21s. 28s.	21s. 29s.	21s. 28s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, November 15.—English Pine-apples continue plentiful; and Grapes, both Foreign and English, are abundant. Small quantities of Pears are still brought from the Continent. The best English kinds fetch 2s. to 4s. per dozen, and 8s. to 12s. per half-sieve. Oranges are plentiful. Nuts remain nearly the same as quoted last week. Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., are sufficient for the demand. Potatoes are generally good in quality. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a little cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Mignonette, Heliotropes, Stephanotis, Bignonia venusta, Chrysanthemums, Camellias, and Roses.

TALLOW, MONDAY, November 17.

The large stock on hand (68,140 casks) still exercises a very depressing influence upon our market. Compared wieh those of Monday last, prices show a slight decline.

To-day, new P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 0d. to 37s. 3d.; and old, 36s. 6d. to 36s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow remains at 37s. 0d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. Last week the deliveries were 3,134, and the imports 1,398 casks.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	18,047	33,712	41,011	51,332	68,140
Price of Y. C.	44s. 9d. to 45s. 0d.	45s. 3d. to —s. 0d.	37s. 3d. to 37s. 0d.	37s. 9d. to 38s. 0d.	37s. 0d. new to 37s. 3d
Delivery last week	2,744	2,598	2,242	1,961	3,134
Do. from 1st June	43,194	48,514	41,447	43,377	41,720
Arrived last week	500	90	518	6,703	1,398
Do. from 1st June	53,142	74,705	57,015	68,965	76,327
Price of Town	49s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

METALS, LONDON, Nov. 17.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	per ton. £ s. d.	FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	5 5 0	Swedish keg	14 0 0
Nail rods	6 0 0	Ditto faggot	15 0 0
Hoops	7 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, singles	7 12 6	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts per lb.	0 0 10
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport	4 7 6	Tough cake, per ton	88 10 0
Refined metal, Wales,	£3 0 0—3 5 0	Tile	87 10 0
Do. Anthracite	3 10 0	Old copper, *e*, per lb.	0 0 8½
Pig, in Wales	3 0 0	FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
Do. do. forge	2 5 2	South American, in bond	77 0 8
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	1 19 6—2 0 6	ENGLISH LEAD. *g*	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport	3 10 0	Pig per ton	17 0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.	4 10 0	Sheet	18 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 15 0	Red lead	19 0 0
Do. in Wales	3 10 3 15 0	White ditto	24 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0	Patent shot	20 0 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	5 5 0	FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Rails	5 0 0 5 10 0	Spanish, in bond	17 0 0 17 0 0
Chairs	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
FOREIGN IRON *b*		Block, per cwt.	4 4 0
Swedish	11 10 0	Bar	4 5 0
CCND	17 10 0	Refined	4 10 0
PSI	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. *k*	
Gourieff	0 0 0	Banca	4 2 0 4 0 0
Archangel	5 10 0	Straits	3 19 0
		TIN PLATES. *l*	
		IC Coke, per box	1 4 0
		IC Charcoal	1 8 6
		IX ditto	1 14 6
		SPELTER. *m*	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton	14 0 0
		Do. to arrive	14 0 0
		ZINC. *n*	
		English sheet, per ton	21 0 0
		QUICKSILVER, *o* per lb.	0 3 6

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent., dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

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COAL MARKET, Monday, November 17.

A general sale of all descriptions of Coals, with an advance on last Friday's rates.

West Hartley, —s. 0d.; North Percy Hartley, —s. 0d.; South Hartlepool's, —s. 0d.; Hetton's, 18s. 9d.; Stewart's, 19s. 0d.; Tees, —s. 0d.; Haswell's, 18s. 9d.; Lambton's, —s. 0d.; Braddyll's, 18s. 0d.; Kelloe's, 18s. 6d.; Wylam's, 15s. 9d.; Eden, 17s. 0d.; Whitworth's —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 6d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adelaide's 17s. 9d.; R. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; B. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; Durham, —s. 0d.; Heugh Hall, —s. 0d.; Cassop's, —s. 0d.; Reeper's, —s.; Brown's Deanery, —s. 0d.; Belmont's, —s. 0d.; Whitwell's, —s. 0d.; Hartley's, —s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 163; left from last day, 52; total, 215.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The West India market does not show any alteration in prices; the sales amount to 490 hhds. Barbadoes, in public sale, sold at 32s. 6d. to 40s. 4,400 bags Bengal were offered, scarcely half sold, and chiefly at 6d. decline. Benares 35s. to 38s. 6d.; grainy, 40s.; Date, 27s. 6d. to 33s.; Khaur, 23s. 6d. to 24s. Benares most difficult of sale. 3,000 bags Madras were also brought forward, about half bought in, the remainder sold at prices in favour of the buyers, 24s. 6d. to 32s. 1,800 boxes of Havannah have been sold afloat, for a near port, by private contract, the exact price has not transpired. Refined continues dull; grocery lumps, 43s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.

COFFEE.—This article is rather dull. Good ordinary native inactive at 39s. 6d. 600 bags Madras sold in public sale at 35s. 6d. to 40s. 6d., which were previous rates.

TEA.—The public sales comprised 11,000 packages of various sorts (3,400 congou); the total quantity sold did not exceed 2,000 packages, general quotations remain unaltered; very low Oolongs sold at 8½.

SALTPETRE.—600 Madras sold steadily in public sale at full prices; refraction 13½ to 17½, 24s. 6d. to 25s.

RICE continues to wear a firm appearance.

COTTON steady, but inactive.

The advices from China, received to-day, show large shipments, but they embrace two months' exports from Shanghae. The private letters state that they do not expect the total exports will exceed that of last year, as the crop has come down unusually early this season. The ship "Memnon," from China to London, is lost: she had upwards of 1,000,000 lbs. of congou on board.

TALLOW remains dull at 37s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, of Steady and Industrious Habits, and who has been accustomed to a country trade. Apply to "J. Allen, Luton." A member of a Christian church preferred.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

AT MARE-STREET CHAPEL, HACKNEY, on SUNDAY next, NOVEMBER 23rd, TWO SERMONS will be preached; that in the Morning at half-past 10 o'clock, by the Rev. WILLIAM S. EDWARDS, of the City-road Congregational Chapel; that in the Evening at half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. DANIEL KATTERNS, of Hackney.

After each Service Collections will be made in aid of the funds of the above Institution.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES. — These JUJUBES are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure Gum, which, by relieving the air passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of asthma, bronchitis, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and other affections of the chest and lungs.

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When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

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When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, *i. e.*, decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatic* or *bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration*, and final *consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain, spinal marrow*, or *nervous system*, it brings on *tic doloureux*, or neuralgia, *chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance, *hysteria palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the *Eyes, opthalmia*; to the *Ears, ottorrhœa*; to the *Throat, bronchitis, croup*, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

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24	1 17 7	2 10 1	38	2 11 3	3 3 6
26	1 18 6	2 11 3	40	2 14 9	3 6 4
28	1 19 11	2 12 10	42	2 18 8	3 9 5
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To James Nichol, Esq., Edinburgh.

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